"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, colder to-day; fair to-morrow; moderate northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,414. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1913.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ROOT SPEECH WIDENS SPLIT ON CURRENCY

Owen Says He Has Unfairly Attacked the Bill and Cites Safeguards Against Inflation.

WILL DEMAND A ROLL CALL

And Insist on Senators Taking Sides Openly, Which Republicans Had Hoped to Avoid.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14. — Senator Root's speech yesterday assailing the Banking and Currency bill has already had a marked effect in strengthening the lines of division in the Senate on the subject of currency reform.

Mr. Weeks of Massachusetts, the practical banker of the Banking and Currency Committee, recently discussed that bill in a way that showed plainly that he considered it with all its defects an improvement over existing legislation. Following that speech, the impression got abroad that many Republicans in the end would either vote outright for the bill on its final passage or would try to obtain a vote without a roll call, so that they would not be compelled to record themselves against the bill.

To-day, however, it can be positively stated that there will be a roll call. Senator Owen, Chairman of the committee, feels that the bill has been unfairly attacked by Senator Root, and will reply to him at length to-morrow. He will insist on a roll call and compel Senators to take sides openly. He still hopes that some Republicans will vote for his bill. But there is reason to believe that his recruits, if any, will be from the Progressive wing, who are not affected by Mr. Root's argument. Mr. Owen dictated a statment to-night indicative of the line he will take in his speech tomorrow. He said:

"The effect of what Senator Root said on the floor yesterday was to make a loud cry against the alleged inflation of the bill, flatly contradicting Hitchcock and others who criticised the Owen bill because of its contraction. James B. Forgan of Chicago claimed it would contract credits $1,800,000,000. Root claimed it will expand the currency $1,800,000,000.

"The fact is that the sum of their prophecies can be added together, showing that neither one of them can be followed. Root's fundamental error consists in this, he ignores the normal tendency of men to use the currency they have got before they manufacture currency needed to supply a seasonal demand or an exigency.

"The Federal reserve notes are safeguarded in a number of ways to prevent inflation and to insure contraction.

"First, some individual must require currency which the normal supply of currency does not furnish. In that contingency the individual must furnish his notes to a member bank unable to supply the currency and willing to apply to the Federal reserve banks for it. This is Safeguard 1.

"Second—The Federal reserve bank must be without the currency necessary and be willing to apply to the Federal reserve agent. This is safeguard No. 2.

"The Federal reserve agent must consent. This is safeguard No. 3. The Federal reserve bank must then put up dollar for dollar of commercial bills of the qualified class maturing in not more than ninety days. This is safeguard No. 4.

"The Federal reserve bank must also put up 33 1-3 per cent. gold. This is safeguard No. 5.

"When these commercial bills fall due, the Federal reserve bank must return this money to the Federal reserve agent unless they both consent to a renewal of the accommodation. This is safeguard No. 6.

"The Federal Reserve Board, charged with the expressed duty of preventing inflation by extending accommodation required by commerce, has a right to refuse to have these notes issued by the Federal reserve agent. This is safeguard No. 7.

"The Federal Reserve Board is authorized by law to fix the rate of interest directly on these Federal reserve This is safeguard No. 6.

"The Federal Reserve Board is obliged by law to determine the rate of interest charged by the Federal reserve banks for all loans made by the Federal reserve banks, including Federal reserve notes. Safeguard No. 9.

"The Federal Reserve Board has on it the Secretary of the Treasury, representing the Administration, who could counteract any inflation by a Federal reserve bank by withdrawing Government funds. Safeguard No. 10.

"The President of the United States, charged with supervising the affairs of the United States could use his influence with the Federal Reserve Board to prevent inflation. Safeguard No. 11.

"The public opinion of the United States would not stand for inflation, and that opinion would make itself felt in a variety of ways through the member banks, the reserve banks, the Treasury Department, the Federal Reserve Board, and through Congress itself.

"Senator Root's declaration that we would have inflation under these safeguards is not well founded. His theory that the release of actual cash by lowering the reserves in the central reserve cities and in the reserve cities is greatly exaggerated, because I have shown that the actual requirements imposed by the bill on the country banks for an increase of cash reserves and the increase of cash for reserve of State banks will absorb the cash released in the reserve and central reserve cities.

"Senator Root's imaginary description of $4,000,000,000 of stocks and bonds tumbling on our heads from Europe and withdrawing from this country all of our gold is a piece of metaphorical nonsense, and is certainly contradicted by our experience in the panic of 1907, when exactly the reverse took place, notwithstanding the criminal conduct of the pirates who broke the stock market so that the low price, compared to the high price of many stocks in the year 1907, shows a fluctuation from 100 to 600 per cent. and, instead of Europe selling $4,000,000,000 of stocks, Europe sent to this country a fresh lot of gold with which to stop the criminal panic of 1907.

"The repetition of this panic in the future is impossible.

"One of the most potent factors in rendering unstable the price of stocks and bonds is the fraudulent issue of watered stocks and bonds against pretended values, and the attempting to tax the people of this country to pay high interest rates on stocks and bonds based threefourths on fictitious value.

"The men with whom Mr. Root has been most intimately affiliated, and whose legal adviser he has been, have been responsible for exploitations of this character, which I hope may be abated in the future under improved laws and better methods of administration."

The feeling the debate on the currency has already aroused is so great that there is now little hope of reaching a vote before Saturday.

An effort will be made to-morrow to reach a unanimous agreement providing for a vote, but in the present temper of the Senate success is doubtful.

KAISER ENDS PRINCE'S EXILE

Heir to Throne Going Back to Berlin to Join General Staff of Army.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—Crown Prince Frederick William, who is now Colonel of the "Death's Head" (First) Hussars at Danzig, will soon be transferred to the army General Staff in Berlin, thus ending his long exile.

The Crown Prince was sent to Danzig as Colonel of the Hussars in September, 1911, the "banishment" being the result of the remarkable scene in the Reichstag, when the Crown Prince applauded references that were hostile to Great Britain and took an attitude opposed to that of the Imperial Chancellor.

It is understood that the Kaiser gave the Crown Prince recently his choice of a year's trip through the German colonies or an equally long period of training on the General Staff. The Prince had no hesitation in deciding for the staff, although he thereby retarded his military advancement, as Colonels whom he now outranks will take precedence of him while he is doing staff service.

The Crown Prince has expressed an earnest desire to perfect himself in the secrets of the "war game," as taught in the staff department. It is thought that a desire to end his "banishment" in Danzig was not altogether out of his mind when he decided to join the General Staff.

WILSON CONTINUES TO GAIN

Able to Leave His Bed—Doctor Cancels To-day's Engagements.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—President Wilson was out of bed to-day after several days confinement with a bad cold, and sat in his room reading before a cosy fireplace. He did not leave the White House and saw no callers.

Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his physician, ordered all the President's engagements for to-morrow to be canceled to give him a further rest, and intends that the President shall be entirely rid of his cold before he goes to the Executive offices again.

The President was said by the doctor to-night to be well enough to take up his work to-morrow, but he will keep to his room, as Dr. Grayson believes he should stay in an even temperature until he is entirely recovered. It may be a few days, therefore, before the President is permitted to get back to work.

Dr. Grayson says he is merely taking extra precaution to prevent him from catching cold anew.

The President's temperature was normal to-night, and he spent the evening chatting with members of his family.

XMAS CAKE FOR WILSON.

Mrs. Dodds, Girlhood Friend of President's Wife, Is Baking One.

Special to The New York Times.

CEDARTOWN, Ga., Dec. 14.—At the request of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. John Dodds of this place is baking a Christmas fruit cake for the White House. Mrs. Dodds was a Miss Walker, and the pastor of her family was Dr. Axson, Mrs. Wilson's father. As girls Mrs. Dodds and Mrs. Wilson were much together.

In her letter to Mrs. Dodds Mrs. Wilson wrote of the "delicious fruit cake" the former's mother used to bake, and requested Mrs. Dodds to bake one from the same recipe for the White House Christmas dinner. Mrs. Dodds has her mother's recipe, and Mrs. Wilson will get the sort of fruit cake she liked when she was a girl.

NO SMALL JOBS FOR DEVERY

"Isn't Taking a Ham Sandwich," He Says of Rockaway Postmastership.

"Big Bill" Devery, once hailed by Mayor Van Wyck as the best Chief of Police this city ever had, is much annoyed by the report that he is a candidate for Postmaster of Far Rockaway. The Chief has a Summer home at Arverne, but that is closed now, and he is living in his city home at Eighty-second Street and Riverside Drive.

"I am not a candidate for Postmaster of Far Rockaway," he said last night. "Let me see, son," he continued, "that job pays $3,100 a year, if I am not mistaken. Now, kindly get this down right: When it comes to handing out patronage, I don't want a ham sandwich. Take it from me, son, there is indeed nothing in that report. The story about me is like an airship that went up in the air and never came down. It must have gone clean to St. Petersville by now.

"Far Rockaway is an ideal place, but I am not seeking to be Postmaster. Sure, the job is a good one. Why not stake some good fellow down there to the job. Listen, I wouldn't take the Postmaster's job in Washington, not for the pleasure of handling President Wilson's mail. That's about all for the present, son, so good bye."

RECOMMENDS WABASH SALE

Receivership Master Thinks Road Will Go at Auction In 90 Days.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—Following his report that the road had defaulted in payments of $44,000,000 bonds and interest, Judge Thomas T. Fauntleroy, Special Master in the Wabash receivership, said to-night that in his opinion the railway would be sold in its entirety within ninety days.

Judge Fauntleroy, in his report filed in the United States District Court, says:

It is for the best interest of all concerned that all of the railroad properties and premises of the Wabash Railroad Company, as described and covered by and embraced in the first refunding and extension mortgage, should be sold as an entirety, in one lot or parcel, as provided in said mortgage, and said railroads, appurtenances, rolling stock, equipment, rights, interest, bonds, stocks, securities, and other property, premises, franchises, functions, and immunities covered by and embraced in said first refunding and extension mortgage are indivisible and so situated and of such a nature that the same cannot be sold in parcels without great injury to all the parties in interest.

Judge Fauntleroy said to-night that his report would be on file for twenty days, subject to any exceptions of those interested. The exceptions, he said, would be subject to the consideration of Judge Elmer B. Adams. If no exception was filed, Judge Fauntleroy said he thought it likely the road would be ordered sold at public auction to satisfy the claims of the Equitable Trust Company.

One of the receivers for the company said he believed the best interest would be served through the sale of the property as an entirety, but added that he did not think the road would be sold. Asked as to whether any plan of reorganization was afoot, he said he had not heard of any.

The best sanitary cups for offices are "Lily" Cups, made by the Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn.—Adv.

HIT B. & M. DIRECTORS FAVOR HIGHER RATES

New England Commission and Prouty Charge Mismanagement —Road Virtually Bankrupt.

NEW DIRECTORATES NEEDED

Mellen's Attempt to Control Called "Most Disastrous" — Bad Financial Outlook.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—"We are clearly of the opinion that there should be a substantial advance now, provided that such additional revenue can be obtained without imposing upon the public unjust and unreasonable transportation charges, and provided further that some assurance can be given that the money will be prudently expended in the public interest."

This is the declaration of the conference of Railroad Commissioners upon the proposition of the Boston and Maine Railroad to increase its rates. The report of the conference was made public to-night by the Public Service Commission.

"Counsel for the company," says the report, "claimed that such increase should amount to at least $5,000,000 per year. To this we do not assent. It cannot be known until the property is once more efficiently and properly operated and until its leasehold lines have been valued how much the advance should be."

The commissioners also say that past mismanagement is responsible for much of the road's present difficulty.

The conferees who signed the report were Charles A. Prouty of the Interstate Commerce Commission; Frederick J. Macleod, Chairman, and George W. Anderson, George W. Bishop, Clinton White, and Edward E. Stone of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission; Robert C. Bacon, Chairman, and William R. Warner and Park H. Pollock of the Vermont Public Service Commission; Edward C. Niles, Chairman, and John E. Benton and Thomas W. D. Worthen of the New Hampshire Public Service Commission, and Elmer P. Spofford, Chairman, and Frank Keizer and John A. Jones of the Maine Railroad Commission.

The Commissioners representing the four Northern New England States through which the Boston & Maine operates conferred with Interstate Commerce Commissioner Prouty in order that uniformity of opinion and action might be established between the Federal board and the various State boards. The Interstate Commerce Commission has no authority to approve in advance a schedule of rates, and cannot therefore permit an advance. The railroad must first file its schedule, which will then be examined and corrected by the commission. The report of the Commissioners nas, therefore, no official standing, but merely reflects what, in their judgment, is the most advisable thing for the railroad to do.

Running Behind Badly.

After reviewing the reasons leading to the conference of the Commissioners, the report says:

The Boston & Maine Railroad, upon the basis of its present rates, is bankrupt. For the year ended June 30, 1913, it had remaining after the payment of its fixed charges and its taxes $40,000. In point of fact, dividends aggregating 3 per cent. upon the capital stock were paid during the year, but they were not earned. Comparing July, August, and September of the present year with the corresponding months for the year 1912, we find a decrease in net operating revenue of $687,000.

From an analysis of its operating expenses for the year 1913, as compared with other years upon the Boston & Maine and with other railroads, and as compared with the first three months of the current year, it seems probable that its income from operation will fall at least $1,000,000 short of what it was in the year 1913

It also appears that certain of the charges against this income will be materially increased during the current year as compared with the previous like period. Owing to an advance in the rate of interest, the interest charges will be increased approximately $600,000. Owing to an increase in the per diem charge for the use of freight cars, the item for hire of equipment, if the same amount of business is transacted, and if no greater car efficiency can be secured, will be approximately $400,000 larger. It now appears probable that for the year 1914 the road will lack, if no increase in rates is allowed, $2,000,000 of sufficient income to pay its taxes, its interest, and its fixed charges, without the payment of any dividend upon its capital stock.

This deplorable showing is in part due to the mismanagement of the company. The Boston & Maine has outstanding $27,000,000 of short-time paper, which it will carry for the current year at a charge of about 7½ per cent., as compared with 5½ per cent. for the preceding year. Of this short-time paper $20,000,000 was used to purchase stocks which the Boston & Maine now owns. Assuming that these stocks may finally be worth the price paid, which is doubtful, their purchase at the time was utterly unnecessary and ill-advised, and the consequences of those transactions ought not to be visited upon the rate-paying public.

New Haven Control Disastrous.

The attempt of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to acquire a control of the Boston & Maine system and combine that system in operation with its own proved disastrous, and the effect is still obvious in the operating cost of the Boston & Maine Company.

Operating cost has been increased and net income diminished by a number of circumstances, chief of which were increased wages and per diem freight car charges, the report says. After agreeing that some increase in rates should be allowed, the conferees say that it is a perplexing question how this increase shall be effected, but that it appears that the additional revenue must come in the main from freight traffic.

The Commissioners believe it inadvisable to increase long-distance rates, as such action would increase the transportation cost to New England manufacturers without increasing the costs to competitors in other parts of the country. The Commissioners hold that class and commodity local rates on the Boston & Maine ought to be dealt with first. The railroad company proposed to apply a uniform mileage scale of class rates on all parts of its system, but this plan was rejected by the Commissioners because it ignored traffic density and other differences in operating costs.

"Instead," continues the report, "we have divided the Boston & Maine into two classes. Class A embraces the following: Main lines between Boston and Portland, main line between Boston and Concord, N. H.; entire main line of the Fitchburg, Cheshire and Troy branches of the Fitchburg, main line between Springfield, Mass., and Windsor, Vt.; main line from Worcester to Nashua, Stony Brook Branch, Saugus Branch, Lexington Branch, Watertown Branch,

Continued on Page 2.

Roger W. Babson on Business Conditions
A critical survey of financial affairs all over the world by the well-known statistician.
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

FLORENTINES IN RIOT OVER 'MONA LISA'

Crowd of 30,000 Sweeps Police Aside in Mad Rush to See Stolen Painting.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

FLORENCE, Dec. 14.—A popular demonstration which assumed the proportions of a riot attended the first public exhibition of the recovered "Mona Lisa" here to-day.

The painting was carried this morning by two custodians from the Cabinet of Gems, in the Uffizi Gallery, to the fourth room of the Collection of Artists' Portraits, followed by Dr. Conrado Ricci, General Director of Fine Arts, and Dr. Poggi, Director of the Art Galleries of Florence. The artists, journalists, and others present instinctively uncovered as the picture was carried past them.

At an early hour an immense throng of all classes gathered outside the doors of the gallery under the arcade, which was guarded by the police, who were frequently thrust aside by the excited populace. The public was allowed to enter in parties of 100, women first. Between the portraits of Raphael and Titian, on an easel in a carved and gilded sixteenth-century frame, was the "Mona Lisa." The painting was behind a balustrade and beyond arm's reach. The room was guarded by four gendarmes. Visitors were allowed to spend only three minutes in the room, the Director of the gallery all the while exhorting them to be calm.

When the gallery closed at 1 o'clock, as is usual on Sundays, 30,000 persons had seen the painting, and thousands of others went away disappointed.

Many foreign tourists were among those who flocked to get a glimpse of "Mona Lisa." American visitors offered large sums to the Chief of Police for permision to snapshot the thief, Perugia, and also to gain possession of his mandolin. old paint brushes, cast-off rags, unpaid bills, and other things seized by the police in his room. These offers were declined.

Perugia's original intention was to remove Montegna's "Parnassus," but he was subsequently bewitched by the enigma of the smile of "Mona Lisa."

"I feel convinced," said Signor Ricci to-day, "that Perugia did not spirit La Gioconda to Florence, but that it was La Gioconda who brought him hither and has been the ravisher."

The picture is being guarded to-night.

FLORENCE, Dec. 14.—A close examination of the painting has disclosed a slight abrasion on the cheek and a scratch on the left shoulder, which were received while the picture was in the hands of Vincenzo Perugia.

The Chief of Police says Perugia firmly believes that he has rendered a service to Italy and is under the impression that his imprisonment was necessary to save the face of the authorities, and that he soon will be released and rewarded.

MILAN, Dec. 14.—The father of Vincenzo Perugia, who lives at Luino, was interrogated to-day by the authorities and expressed the deepest regret for his son's deed. He declared that he did not believe him to be a common thief.

At Dumenza in the province of Como, Perugia's birthplace, carabineers to-day arrested his brothers, who were living with him in Paris when the theft of "Mona Lisa" was committed. The brothers were suspected of being accomplices, but proved to the satisfaction of the authorities that they were innocent.

ROME, Dec. 14.—The French Ambassador to Italy, M. Barrère, has notified the Italian Government that France will gladly permit the exhibition of the "Mona Lisa" in Rome.

Deputy Enrico Farri, a noted criminologist, said to-day that, although Perugia must be condemned, he should be pardoned.

READING MONA LISA'S RIDDLE.

London Recalls Various Attempts to Interpret Her Famous Smile.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 15.—The riddle of "Mona Lisa's" smile is again discussed as the result of the recovery of the picture. Walter Pater found in her smile "the animalism of Greece, the lust of Rome, the mysticism of the Middle Ages, the return of the pagan world, and the sins of the Borgias."

Kaines Smith calls the picture "one of the most actively evil pictures ever painted."

It is now recalled that George Moore's definition of "Mona Lisa's" smile was that she was laughing at all the silly things that had been said about her.

A special cable dispatch to The London Times from Paris says:

"The full story of the theft of 'La Gioconda' shows how unavailing are the ingenuity and science of modern police methods against the serenity of slightly insane stupidity. It was only owing to the credulity of the Paris police and the failure of the finger-print department that 'La Gioconda' was missing so long, and, just as the disappearance of the picture led to reorganization at the Louvre, so, in all probability, will its recovery be followed by a revision of the finger-print system.

"Perugia, in fact, was known to the Paris police, and at the time he com-

Continued on Page 2.

BERMUDA
48 hours. Frost to Flowers.
Turn to Page 11 and read details.—Adv.

FRANCE LIKES IDEA OF POINCARE VISIT

Trip to the United States Entirely Feasible and Very Appropriate, It Is Held.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—Nothing definite has been arranged concerning President Poincarés visit to America, but strong hopes exist in French official circles for an exchange of visits between him and President Wilson. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learned to-day from a source close to the Elysée Palace that the idea developed from the visits of various Continental rulers to Paris and President Poincarés return visits.

The question naturally arose in his mind, why would not similar visits between the heads of the two greatest republics—whose relations, both historical and present, always were friendly—be even more appropriate than the exchange of trips to European Courts. It is considered here that if it were accomplished it would be regarded as neither of undue political nor commercial significance, but a courtesy between the exponents of the most advanced forms of government. But it also is considered particularly appropriate on account of France's interest in the Panama-Pacific Exposition, in which she is taking the lead over other European countries.

However, it is not the idea of President Poincaré to visit the Exposition, but to make an exchange of State visits to the respective capitals of the two nations. These ideas have been growing in the French official mind for some time past, and since last Spring have gained such strength as to become known to the general public, where they are equally popular.

No actual steps have been taken, but it would not be surprising, in view of the present state of feeling, for the suggestion to be made officially and tentative negotiations started in the near future, as it is considered higly feasible, on account of the quickness and comfort with which the President could cross the ocean aboard a dreadnought and always be in wireless touch with State affairs.

The Matin will say to-morrow, in regard to the proposed visits, that they "would certainly be received with the greatest satisfaction by the public of the two countries and would contribute greatly to the maintenance and development of intimate relations existing for centuries between the United States and France."

SMALLPOX SCARE ON TRAIN.

Thirty-nine Men Vaccinated in Car After Infected Man Gets Out.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14. — There was a lively smallpox scare on a train which arrived here from Pittsburgh at 12:05 o'clock, and thirty-nine men who were in the smoking car were forced to submit to being vaccinated before the health authorities would allow them to leave the train. After the train had passed Huntington the conductor was notified by telegraph that a passenger who got off was suffering from smallpox The conductor locked the doors of the smoking car and notified the Philadelphia authorities.

Several men had left their wives and families in the rear coaches in order to smoke, and were in the smoking car when the doors were locked. The women became hysterical in the trainshed at the Broad Street Station and were cared for by the women guides of the Travelers' Aid Society.

TO START ON SLATE TO-DAY.

Mitchel Plans to Take Up Applications for City Offices.

John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor-elect, returned from Washington yesterday afternoon and went directly to his home. Mr. Mitchel said that he had an enjoyable time in Washington, but was sorry he was unable to see President Wilson because of his illness.

Mr. Mitchel said that this morning he would take up the recommendations for appointments received by the political organizations which had supported him and also the personal applications.

It was said last night that some of the applications that would receive the attention of Mr. Mitchel to-day were those favoring Dr. John J. Cronin for Health Commissioner, Col. Eugene Van C. Lucas for Police Commissioner, and William Von Elm for Bridge Commissioner.

Dr. Cronin has been associated with the Health Department for 17 years. Col. Lucas is a retired army officer and is at present Chief Consulting Engineer of the Barge Canal work. It is said that he has the indorsement of Col. Goethals.

Mr. Von Elm is a resident of Flatbush, and was one of the original Mitchel men in the Borough of Brooklyn. He organized the Mitchel leagues in Brooklyn.

VERMONT CREEPING TO PORT

Battleship Has Two Compartments Flooded and Is Under Convoy.

U. S. BATTLESHIP WYOMING, AT SEA, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, N. Y.,) Dec. 14.—The battleships Wyoming and Arkansas will arrive at the New York Navy Yard to-morrow at 10:30 o'clock, and the Florida and Utah at Tompkinsville. The last two vessels will proceed to the navy yard Tuesday forenoon.

The battleship Vermont, which broke her starboard shaft on Dec. 11, is proceeding under her port engine to Hampton Roads at from 8 to 10 knots, according to the weather. The battleship Delaware and the colliers Orion and Jason are convoying the damaged battleship. Two small and unimportant compartments are flooded, but watertight doors and bulkheads are holding.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS President Lincoln, (Hamburg-American Line,) New York for Hamburg, was 260 miles southwest of Brow Head at 11:50 A. M.; due Plymouth 15th, afternoon.

ARRIVED—SS Columbia, at Queenstown, Dec. 14.

ARRIVED—SS Cyrmic, Liverpool, Dec. 4.

SAILED—SS President Grant, from Southampton, Dec. 14.

No Christmas or New Year's table complete without Angostura Bitters. Delicious appetiser.—Adv.

KILLS YOUNG WIFE OUTSIDE CONVENT

Husband Fires Repeatedly at Her Near Crowded Madison Avenue Corner.

BROODED OVER SEPARATION

He Kept Revolver Hid in Park Awaiting His Opportunity—Makes No Defense to the Police.

William Barker, a bookkeper, out of work and at odds with the world because his home had been broken up and his three small children placed in asylums, shot and killed his wife, Adeline, yesterday afternoon at 4:05 o'clock in East Eighty-first Street, about fifty feet east of Madison Avenue. The Sisters of Mercy Convent stands on the northeast corner, and Barker and his wife had just come out of the building after Mrs. Barker had spent some time with their daughter Grace, 6 years old. Witnesses said that they had been quarreling.

Barker, his face distorted with anger, pulled a revolver from his pocket and fired a bullet into his wife's head. She pitched over sideways, and before any one could interfere Barker emptied the four other chambers of the revolver into her body. Three of the bullets entered her breast, and the other buried itself in her right temple. Barker made no attempt to escape, and, tossing the revolver from him, stood there, mumbling something about "a woman being the cause of it." He would have shot himself, he afterward told the police, but he had no more cartridges.

Mrs. Barker was the adopted daughter of Charles Cahoone of 4,159 Wickham Avenue, the Bronx.

Madison Avenue was crowded with men and women out for an afternoon stroll, many of whom had come from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which is near by. The revolver shots stirred up a great commotion, and the streets were soon blocked.

Not twenty feet from Barker when he fired the shots was Anthony McKernan of 546 East 138th Street, a big man who had served seventeen years as a patrolman when he left the force three years ago. He pounced on Barker, who is slight, and getting a policeman's grip, turned to warn the crowd back. Acting Capt. John Coughlin of the Brooklyn detective force, who was on a Madison Avenue surface car half a block away, was next on the scene, and they were soon joined by Lieut. Ticho, Detective Culhane, and Patrolman Martin of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station. Coughlin hustled Barker off to the police station, while the others strove to drive the crowd away, and get the body of Mrs. Barker into an ambulance from the Flower Hospital, which had been sent out in charge of Dr. Cooney. Mrs. Barker had been pronounced dead by Dr. Cooney and Dr. R. B. Connolly, the latter from the Plaza Hotel.

After he had time to think things over for a few minutes Barker broke down and frankly answered all of the questions put to him by the detectives and by Joseph O. Skinner, Assistant District Attorney. In the course of his story he admitted that he had previously attempted to stab his wife; that he had bought the revolver some months ago, and had hidden it in Crotona Park, tightly wrapped in burlaps to protect it from the rain. During the questioning he sat hunched up in a chair in the detectives' room. His face was devoid of color, and he appeared a nervous wreck. Once when he was taken into another room he had to be assisted by two detectives.

Barker first told the police that he had not intended to kill his wife from whom he had been separated several months, but when she refused to return to him he had completely lost control of himself and shot her. He had meant to use the revolver on himself, he said.

"I had thought," he said, "how we were all so well off last Christmas when we had a little Christmas tree for the children. I was sorry for what I had done and I wanted to spend our Christmas together again. Now I suppose it is the electric chair for mine. Well, the sooner the better."

According to his story, he began to have trouble with his wife more than a year ago when he was employed in the circulation department of a downtown newspaper. She learned, he said, that he had become acquainted with a girl named Freda Schumacher who lived with her mother at 2,149 Clinton Avenue, the Bronx. He quarreled frequently with his wife and once they patched things up and lived together for a time again.

There was more trouble last September, and on the 24th of that month two of the children, Grace and Henry, aged 2, were placed in the convent and another child, William, Jr., was placed with the Misericordia Sisters at 531 East Eighty-sixth Street. Mrs. Barker was then living at 4,159 Wickham Avenue, the Bronx. It was on that day, while he was taking his wife home from the asylum, that he lost his temper and attacked her with a penknife. He said he did not injure her, as she managed to break away from him, and her cries brought help.

Barker was working for a firm at 90 West Street, and to add to his troubles he lost his job. Finally he had to get lodgings at Mills Hotel No. 3 at Thirty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue. He longed to have a home again, he said, and tried to get his wife to return to him. She told him, he said, that Miss Schumacher had told her a lot of things about him, and she would have nothing to do with him. Barker said that the accusations made to his wife were untrue.

Things ran along from bad to worse, he said, and yesterday, knowing that his wife would visit her daughter at the convent, he got the revolver and waited for her.

Barker remained in the waiting room of the asylum until his wife was ready to leave and then walked with her to the street. They were standing in front of the side entrance when he opened fire. McKernan, who seized Barker, said that there was another man and a woman with them, who made their escape in the crowd. Barker did not comment on the case. Barker is 28 years old and his wife was 25. She was dressed in black and carried a muff. Barker was dressed in a shabby brown suit. He had no money. His actions were a bit eccentric, and his features moved convulsively, but he seemed to be in full possession of his faculties.

The police obtained the names of a number of witnesses, including Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lewis of 2,079 Eighth Avenue. Mrs. Lewis said that she saw Mr. and Mrs. Barker come out of the convent, and that Barker was talking excitedly.

At the home of Mr. Cahoone it was said last night that Mrs. Barker was an adopted child. She had been employed in a department store.

Barker was the son of William W. Barker, who has a handsome residence at Woodhaven, Queens. Mr. Barker knew nothing of his son's plight until informed by a TIMES reporter late last night. He was greatly shocked.

"I had heard nothing about this," he said, "and I suppose he attempted to hide the identity of his parents from

Continued on Page 2.

DOMINICANS VOTE TO-DAY.

Orderly Election Promised—Americans Barred from City Hall.

SANTO DOMINGO, Dec. 14.—The general elections which will be held to-morrow and Tuesday for members of the Chamber of Deputies will be conducted in an orderly manner, the Government promising that every voter shall have a free and fair opportunity to register his choice at the polls.

The Municipal Council has decided that only its members, representatives of the different parties, and properly registered voters shall be permitted in City Hall on the polling days. The measure excludes the general public and foreign visitors. Among the latter are included the American Commissioners, who have been sent here to observe the elections and to act unofficially as umpires in case of disputes arising.

All the newspapers publish articles protesting against any attempt on the part of the American Commissioners to control the elections, which they consider an attack on the national dignity.

JOHN D.'S $35,000 XMAS.

Making Plans for Big Celebration at Rockefeller's Cleveland Home.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 14.—For the first time in twenty-five years Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller will spend Christmas day in Cleveland and plans for a big celebration at Forest Hill, Mr. Rockefeller's Cleveland estate, are already under way. Mr. Rockefeller plans to gather about him as many members of his family as possible and all his old Cleveland friends. It is said the day's festivities will occasion an outlay of $35,000.

Mr. Rockefeller's departure from Cleveland for New York has been delayed by the ill-health of his sister-in-law, Miss Lucy Spellman. Besides Miss Spellman there will be gathered at the Rockefeller home Mr. and Mrs. Parmelee Prentiss of Williamstown, Mass., and probably John D. Rockefeller, Jr., his wife and three children. Mrs. Prentiss is Mr. Rockefeller's daughter. Other members of the party will be the Rev. W. W. Bustard and his wife. The presence of Dr. Bustard, who is Mr. Rockefeller's pastor, means that there may be golfing in the afternoon, as Dr. Bustard and Mr. Rockefeller are old rivals on the links.

While plans for the Christmas celebration at Forest Hill are being made on a big scale, it is understood there will be nothing ostentatious about the observance of the day.

CURED 47 OF CHOLERA.

Prof. Stumpf Used New Remedy Successfully In Balkan Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—Prof. Julius Stumpf of the University of Wuerzburg has discovered a new cure for cholera, consisting of a mixture of clay and other substances extracted from earth which kills the cholera bacilli in the intestines.

Prof. Stumpf used the remedy in the Balkan campaign. Of thirty-one cholera patients treated, only one, who was hopelessly infected, died. Of twenty women treated in Belgrade seventeen were saved.

WOULD PROHIBIT BEQUESTS.

Babson for Letting State Divide Accumulations Among Voters.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 14.—Addressing the Twentieth Century Club yesterday, Roger W. Babson predicted revolution as the alternative of a plan he proposed for the "regeneration of this world." He urged the prohibition of bequests to private persons or institutions, the compulsory handing over of property to the State, and a gift from the State out of the amount received of $1,000 to $5,000 to each person in the community on arriving at voting age.

Mr. Babson professed himself an opponent of Socialism, an uncompromising individualist, and a believer in the laissez-faire doctrine in advocating that all charity, educational, and church organizations be deprived of outside support and compelled to stand or fall on their own resources.

A "RECORD" PROPOSAL.

Phonograph Worker's Note Brings It from Widower with 11 Children.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, Dec. 14.—A proposal of marriage from a widower with eleven children has been received by Miss Jessie Cosgrove, who was formerly employed in the Edison Phonograph Record Works here. A few years ago, for a joke, Miss Cosgrove wrote a note on a piece of paper which she inserted in a record of "Where the River Shannon Flows." There was a large demand for these records in Ireland, and yesterday Miss Cosgrove, who is soon to be married, received the proposal from one Dennis O'Finn of West Meath, Ireland.

In part the letter says: "In a talking machine record I found a note in which you say you are looking for a man. Being as I am a widower, I would like to say I wouldn't mind if you would come to this country so I could marry you. Although I am 53 years old now, my health is just as good as when I was 20. I have a wooden leg, because I lost the real one in a steam road accident, but the artificial one doesn't interfere with my walking or work.

"My good wife died from a fever more than twelve months ago, and, having pity on my eleven little ones, I thought to ask if you would become my wife so I could intrust their bringing up to you, for I have heard that you American women do make good wives."

THINK LOPEZ IS BOXED UP.

Utah Sheriffs Put Bulkhead In Mine to Starve Out Bandit.

BINGHAM, Utah, Dec. 14.—The part of the Utah-Apex Mine in which Ralph Lopez, the slayer of six, is believed to be hiding was bulkheaded off to-day. The Sheriffs are of opinion that Lopez is in this section of the mine, and that to-night he is securely sealed up.

The posses made no attempt to search the section, because the network of connecting corridors would have made it easy for the desperado to elude them. It is planned to starve Lopez out.

KATE CAREW ILL IN LONDON.

American Newspaper Woman Operated Upon Last Friday.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Mrs. Kellett Chambers, known in New York as Kate Carew, an illustrator and newspaper writer, underwent a serious operation in London on Friday, and is now in the Samaritan Hospital.

Her condition is as favorable as possible. She has suffered from bad health for a long time.

NEW YORK HAS NO POLITENESS;
Can you mention any store
Where "Good morning, Miss, and Thank you!"
Echo as she leaves the door?
Courteous be, and never snub her—
Sweet Miss Alltogether Rubber!
Fouch holds pipe and tobacco.—At Schulte's.—Adv.

REBELS DRIVEN BACK AT TAMPICO

Forced by Fierce Bombardment of Federal Gunboats and Artillery to Raise the Siege.

800 ARE REPORTED KILLED

And a Multitude Are Wounded —Our Fleet Surgeons Helping in the Hospitals.

WHEELING SAVED REFUGEES

Took Them Aboard at Night and Transferred Them to Battleships Amid Heavy Sea.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 14.—The rebels have failed in their attack on Tampico and have withdrawn some distance from the city.

Unofficial messages reaching here today fully corroborated the War Office report of the rebel defeat yesterday as a result of a heavy sustained bombardment by two Federal gunboats and Federal field artillery. They do not, however, bear out the idea of a rout.

In possession of the railroad yards throughout the battle, the rebels, when they were driven off, remained sufficiently cool in the face of the furious fire to take away with them every locomotive and most of the rolling stock.

That the rebel loss was very great is also emphasized in these advices, which add that the buzzards which inhabit the Mexican coast and for generations have been protected by law, floated today over the battlefields in numbers so great as to present the appearance of low-hanging black clouds.

According to the Federal reports, 800 of the rebels were killed before they could get out of range, and this would mean that hundreds were wounded and probably left behind.

It is regarded here as probable that the relief of Tampico is only temporary, and that before many days the rebels will resume the attack in greater numbers, although the three-day battle has materially cut down their supply of ammunition. This may delay operations for a time.

Reports

vance on Tuxpam and an attempt to capture Vera Cruz, which has only a small garrison. The receipt of further reinforcements here depends upon the state of the railroad from Mexico City, the cutting of which by rebel bands is possible at any moment.

The number of the Constitutionalists in the neighborhood of Tampico is estimated at about 10,000. A careful watch is being kept against the advance of Gen. Joaquin Maass from Tuxpam to the relief of Tampico. It is possible that the rebel commanders will attempt to cut him off, as he has not more than 2,000 men, many of whom are recruits.

BIG VICTORY FOR HUERTA.

Naval Authorities Think Rebels Have Sustained a Severe Check.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Officials of the Navy Department believe that Gen. Huerta has won his greatest victory for several months past in driving from Tampico and apparently from the surrounding country the rebel forces that were expected yesterday to take the city in a few hours. Official news of the victory was contained in a dispatch received this afternoon from Rear Admiral Fletcher at Tampico, sent last night at 10 o'clock.

Apparently, the Federals completely outwitted the attacking force, which was known to be in largely superior numbers. Reinforcements were sent into the city, and with the aid of three gunboats that arrived in the nick of time drove the rebels away.

While the Administration is undoubtedly disappointed at this unexpected reverse for the Constitutionalists, there is some relief at the ending of an incident that promised serious complications. It was known here that Gen. Huerta was furious at what he believed to be the indirect assistance given by Admiral Fletcher to the rebels. Had Tampico fallen, his anger might have taken a form that would have made armed intervention inevitable. As it is, the incident is considered closed.

This is Admiral Fletcher's message:

Constitutionalists have withdrawn and fighting has ceased. More Federal reinforcements arrived. The Mexican Federal gunboats now in river. Edward Finley, an American, wounded in ankle and in hospital doing well. Medical officers from United States steamship Tacoma and United States steamship Chester are helping in the military hospital with about 200 Mexican wounded. Will transfer refugees from battleships to transport on its arrival.

The fact that the naval surgeons assisted in the care of the Federal wounded, while received here as a routine performance of duty, is believed to promise some good effects indirectly. It will show that the American attitude toward Gen. Huerta's men is not so much one of bitterness as of lawful opposition.

The State Department is plainly worried by the reports of atrocities committed by Pancho Villa following his capture of Chihuahua. To-day Secretary Bryan directed George D. Carrothers, formerly Consul at Torreon, to go to Gen. Villa and protest sharply. The department is particularly worried over the expulsion of Spaniards from Chihuahua, and is acting in response to protests received from the Spanish Ambassador, Señor Riano.

Mr. Carrothers was instructed to tell Gen. Villa that his acts were making a bad impression, and that he was injuring the Constitutionalists' cause.

BUSINESS CRISIS IN CAPITAL.

Big Bank Is Reported Embarrassed and Failures Are Looked For.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 14.—Recent developments in the Mexican situation, which tend to indicate that its settlement is still distant and that it is improbable that any outside force will hasten a solution, are resulting in extreme financial depression. This is likely to be followed by several important failures. One of the big banks here is reported to be financially embarrassed; and since this bank holds the debts of several important business and manufacturing concerns, its failure is likely to carry with it some of the most important businesses in the capital.

Great fear is expressed here that, if failures begin business will be brought to a standstill. Many Spaniards are seriously contemplating selling out and leaving the country in view of the evident intention of the rebels to discriminate against them, regardless of international treaties. The action which Washington takes in this connection is expected to have great influence upon developments. Some Spaniards do not believe that the representations of their Minister here will secure them protection.

Oil men here fear that the defeat of the rebels at Tampico will bring about reprisals against their properties in the Tuxpam district. Therefore they are said to be making representations to obtain sufficient armed protection.

The Zapatistas throughout the State of Morelos continue their activities and are making preparations to attack important towns in the southern districts. The Federal commanders at Cuernavaca have advised that a campaign against Zapata be started from the capital, since their forces are insufficient to defend important towns and also conduct field operations. It is believed that their suggestion will be heeded.

The interview granted by Huerta to the Frankfurter Zeitung, in which he boasted that he could put 1,000,000 men in the field, is regarded here as mere braggadocio, intended still further to flout Washington.

It is reliably reported that Europe continues to make preparations to deal with the situation in her own way if Washington fails to take steps to protect the lives and property of foreigners. The British colony is indignant over the report that a British subject in the State of Jalisco is being held for ransom.

It is pointed out that such bands of marauders as the one which has captured him are irresponsible, and that consequently diplomatic representations regarding their actions are worthless. Recent advices, however, indicate that many of these bands have been visited by agents of Carranza, and that several of his officers are assisting them in the conduct of their campaign, particularly in the dynamiting of trains and other operations in which technical knowledge is necessary.

MILLION MEN FOR HUERTA.

He Tells a German Journalist He Can Put Them in the Field Now.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 14.—Replying to a letter sent to him by the correspondent of The Frankfurter Zeitung, President Huerta said that if it should become necessary he could put into service immediately more than 1,000,000 armed men. This statement he explained as follows:

"Without counting the 150,000 men of the National Army, the Government, in agreement with various States of the Republic, has organized an armed force for the local service of 1,000 men for each State. Also the Government has arranged with 52,000 haciendas (farms) that they keep ten armed workmen each for their own protection.

"Thus, then, the Government counts upon the number of armed men aggregating seven hundred and some thousand, without taking into consideration the reserves, which to the number of 500,000 could be organized if the peace of the country should be disturbed."

President Huerta's reply to a question regarding the state of Mexico's international relations was: "I can simply say that we are at peace with all the world. If it is true that one great people has withdrawn its good and important friendship, it is not we who are to blame."

VILLA SEIZED $5,000,000.

Chihuahua Refugees Say Foreigners Have Lost That Amount.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 14.—All foreigners in the State of Chihuahua are preparing to depart for the border, as they do not consider themselves safe under Villa's régime. Another refugee train arrived at the border to-day, and a third is coming to-night, both having followed the first train of Spanish refugees from Chihuahua as soon as possible.

These refugees are bringing in more details of the sufferings of the foreigners at Villa's hands. They tell stories of million-dollar stores being looted, of foreign residents being held for ransom, and of consulates being entered forcibly when a political prisoner was wanted. The rebels are quartering their horses in the marble palaces of the wealthy residents of the town, and are giving balls in the homes of foreigners. The foreign Consuls are not allowed to send any code messages informing their Governments of the conditions existing.

Gen. Terrazas's son is being held for ransom, and, it is said, will be executed unless the amount asked for is forthcoming. He is being held as a prisoner, having been taken from the British consulate, after the rebels had insulted the British flag. The women of the Terrazas family are also being held for ransom.

T. Keropopolis, a Greek saloonkeeper, the financial backer of the Villa Junta in El Paso, attacked Alfredo de Fernando in a leading hotel here to-day and cut him across the face with a knife. The Greek has the gambling concessions from Villa in Juarez and made the attack in revenge for a speech against Villa which the Spaniard delivered at a meeting held here yesterday.

Believing that his son in Chihuahua is in danger of execution by the rebels, Gen. Luis Terrazas has appealed to business men of El Paso to ask the American Government to intercede on behalf of the prisoner. The business men sent telegrams to Secretary Bryan and to Texas members of Congress. The telegram also appealed to the United States to protect women and children, members of Mexican families who remained in Chihuahua.

EL PASO, Dec. 14.—Americans, Germans, and Spaniards who arrived today from Chihuahua made a report that Gen. Francisco Villa had virtually constituted himself dictator there, and that he refused to heed the requests of representatives of foreign Governments. They asserted that the rebel leader had seized $5,000,000 worth of property belonging to foreigners, had put to death about twenty Mexican civilians, including Sergeio Sanchez, a lawyer and former State official, and had commanded the American, German, and British Consuls to obey rebel orders.

The refugees say that Villa seized a large department store valued at $1,500,000 and owned by French, German, English, and Spanish interests, but chiefly by Spanish, and placed in command of the store Gen Chao, a rebel leader. He also seized a brewery, a clothing factory, and all the grocery and other stores owned by Spaniards valued at $3,500,000.

He called a meeting of merchants of all nationalities and told them they must pay him large sums of money, aggregating several million dollars, to support the revolution. He gave orders that the so-called Constitutionalist money should be accepted as currency.

The expulsion of Spanish nuns and priests was complete except that the Bishop, a Spaniard, was allowed to remain.

"Villa's attitude toward the Consuls was hostile," a German clothing merchant said. "The German colony went to Mr. Kueck for protection. Mr. Kueck went to Villa with a protest. Villa said: 'I cannot shoot you, but I can escort you to the border.' Kueck replied that he would remain in Chihuahua as long as a German citizen was there."

An American, who has been a physician in Chihuahua for years, was among the refugees. He said:

"The situation was brought about by the desertion of the city by Gen. Salvador Mercado, who said he had no money to pay his troops, although he looted the banks before he left. Before the rebels arrived we were assured order would prevail. Villa, however, immediately went to the palace and set himself up as dictator. Being illiterate and having passed his lifetime as a bandit, Villa would listen to no reason. He said the property in the city belonged to the poor, and that those who would not contribute, whether foreigners or Mexicans, or would not accept revolutionary scrip, would face a severe penalty."

ASKS VILLA TO EXPLAIN.

Carranza Also Orders Rebels to Receipt for Supplies Seized.

HERMOSILLO, Sonora, Dec. 14.—Although no official report has been received here to-day concerning the reported expulsion of the Spanish residents of Chihuahua City, Gen. Carranza has asked Gen. Villa for information as to what took place.

"I think that if Gen. Villa has taken action," Gen. Carranza said, "it has been only against those Spaniards or other foreigners who have taken part against the Constitutionalist cause. The foreigner who upholds the so-called Government of Huerta should be judged and sentenced."

Gen. Carranza issued another order to-day that all chiefs of the revolution appropriate no supplies during campaigns without giving receipts, to be redeemed later by the Constitutionalist Government.

It was reported to-day through the American Consul and insurgent officials here that W. S. Windham and J. M. Dunn, American ranchmen of Quimichi, Tepic, had never been under arrest by the insurgent military authorities. Their case had been the subject of representations to Gen. Carranza from the State Department at Washington.

GUADALAJARA, Dec. 14. — Louis Baird, an English engineer, who was assistant manager of the Espada Mines Company, an American concern, was taken prisoner by bandits at the Espada camp in the Hostotipaquillo district of the State of Jalisco on Saturday, and is being held for a ransom of 3,000 pesos. Threats have been made to shoot Baird unless the ransom is paid. The bandits have their captive hidden in the mountains. Arrangements have been made by his friends to pay the sum demanded if it is necessary to secure his release.

KILLS YOUNG WIFE OUTSIDE CONVENT

Continued from Page 1.

the police. Certainly we never thought of anything like this. He was here this morning and his mother gave him some things to take to his children in the homes. He seemed in good spirits then, and never said a word about his wife."

It had been said at the Cahoone home that Mr. Barker was a paymaster in the army. This he denied. He would not tell of his business connections. He said he would go to see his son to-day.

Miss Schumacher, a pretty girl of 18 years, when informed of the murder at her home in Clinton Avenue, exclaimed: "Oh, I knew this would happen." She said that Mrs. Barker had told her that her husband once tried to choke her while she was in bed.

"What he said about my being to blame for all his trouble is preposterous," she said. "Mrs. Barker and I were old friends. As for Barker he had written many letters to me, but I never went out with him anywhere. Once he came to my home, and tore a lot of the letters up. The trouble with Mr. Barker was that he didn't want to work, and he was very peculiar. This will break his father's heart."

One of the Barker children, Henry, it was learned last night had been taken from the home by Mrs. Barker and was living with her in the Bronx. She also had a room downtown, where she lived part of the week.

ROOT AS PRESIDENT WOULD PLEASE TAFT

Ex-President Says Senator's Nomination by Republicans Would Delight Him.

A FARSEEING STATESMAN

Taft Compares Root to Hamilton and Puts Him at the Head of Those Who Serve the People Truly.

"The nomination of Senator Root for President by the Republican Party would be gratifying to me—highly gratifying. I would be delighted to see him in the White House. I regard Mr. Root as a statesman in the same class with Alexander Hamilton. He is more than a statesman, too. He is a profound lawyer."

These statements were made yesterday by ex-President William Howard Taft in the course of an informal talk with a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES on a train by which he was returning from New York to New Haven. The conversation centred about the prominence with which Mr. Root's name has been brought forward as a possible candidate in 1916, and in connection with events of the last few weeks.

Mr. Taft commented on the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to the senior Senator from New York; the praise bestowed upon his statesmanship by James Bryce, ex-Ambassador from Great Britain, in a recent speech in London, in which Mr. Bryce pronounced him the greatest Cabinet officer the United States had ever had; the political leadership he displayed at the Waldorf conference of New York Republicans, where he advocated a more "progressive" attitude; the suggestion of his candidacy for President by Andrew Carnegie a few days ago, and the statement along similar lines made by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire at the conclusion of Senator Root's telling attack on the Democratic Currency bill on Saturday. Speaking of Mr. Bryce's speech, Mr. Taft said:

"Mr. Bryce, of course, was in a position to speak from personal knowledge. Nobody who has had an opportunity to observe how Mr. Root's mind works can fail to be impressed by his tremendous ability."

From all this it must not be supposed that Mr. Taft contemplates an active advocacy of Senator Root's nomination. He modestly, but with obvious sincerity, disclaimed any political ambitions, intentions, or influence, at least in party matters.

Taft Out of Politics.

"I am a professor," he said, "and out of politics. As to the possibility of Senator Root's nomination, what is my judgment worth? All I can say is that if the Republican Party should use the discrimination I would like to see it use his nomination would not be surprising. As to his political availability, I am not a judge of that. I think my own experience would hardly qualify me in that respect.

"I am simply an observer of politics. I try to keep up with what is going on by reading the newspapers, but aside from that my interest is chiefly in the Constitution and the independence of the judiciary, and I am willing to devote the rest of my life to maintaining those principles."

"From what you say, Mr. Taft," observed the reporter, "it would seem that you haven't any further political ambitions yourself."

"Of course not," replied Mr. Taft, and repeated "Of course not" as if he wondered how the reporter could have had any such idea.

The discussion of Mr. Root's availability brought up the question of Presidential preference primaries, as advocated by President Wilson. Mr. Taft didn't see how such a system was to be created legally.

"Such a law to be effective," he said, "would have to be compulsory on the political parties in the choice of Presidential Electors. But these Electors are State, and not Federal, officers, and Congress would seem to have no power to regulate the method of choosing State officers."

It was not a long step from Presidential primaries to the recall of Judges and judicial decisions, which Mr. Taft did not think would have the support of the country. The furor made by a certain gentleman whose name had not been mentioned before in the conversation over the Ives decision holding the Workmen's Compensation act unconstitutional was referred to, with the fact that, although there was no recall law in New York State, a compensation law was already on the statute books, following an amendment of the Constitution.

"Wasn't that the orderly process?" asked Mr. Taft. "Not much time has been lost and it has probably been well employed in thrashing out the differences that existed over the problems of compensation. The result is that you now have an excellent law in conformity with the Constitution of the State."

Getting back to Presidential politics, Mr. Taft said that if there was between now and 1916 a revulsion caused by hard times it was likely to go the whole length and sweep over the ruins of the opposition of other parties.

"It may be," he added, "that the Progressives will hold enough strength to be a factor and to defeat the Republicans, which is the purpose of that party."

"Would you regard Mr. Root as the best man that could be nominated?" he was asked.

"I will say this," he replied. "If I was a delegate in the convention I would vote for him, and if we should have Presidential primaries I would vote for him."

The reporter screwed up his courage and fired this question:

"If Root was nominated by the Republicans, what do you think Roosevelt would do?"

Mr. Taft didn't frown at the question. It would be hard to imagine Mr. Taft frowning at anything these days, as his present occupation as an instructor of youth is obviously a joy to him. Instead, he laughed and chuckled.

"Don't ask me any conundrums," he said.

Beaten by Root in Court.

"I was in intimate contact with Mr. Root for years," continued Mr. Taft. "My acquaintance with him goes back to the time when I was Solicitor General, when he beat me in an argument before the Supreme Court. He was really responsible for my being sent to the Philippines by McKinley. After we had taken the islands over Congress was glad to leave the whole problem to the President, and he, in turn, referred it to Root. As Secretary of War he made for two years the laws under which a government fitted to them was built up gradually. He composed a letter addressed to himself and signed by the President outlining our whole policy, and this was adopted by Congress and incorporated in a statute, which is really the fundamental law on which the system of government there rested.

"Now," Mr. Taft began, evidently intending to speak of the course of the Democratic administration in the Philippines, but checked himself, remarking: "I mustn't say anything invidious."

"When I came back from the Philippines in 1902," he continued, "and was cross-examined for thirty days by a Congressional committee, I was ill and was a guest in Mr. Root's house for the whole period, so that I became more intimately acquainted with him.

"Then, of course, we were in the Cabinet together after he became Secretary of State. When I became President I asked him to continue as Secretary of State, but he decided to go into the Senate. The reason was that he had worked so hard that his health had suffered. People do not realize the labors he performed or some of the results he accomplished. He had the Cuban situation also to deal with and had to do with the arrangement of the Platt amendment.

"He is not a self-advertiser and has sometimes been unjustly attacked without taking the trouble or foregoing dignity sufficiently to make reply. Things work out in time, however, and the people came to see that he was right and that in his case a failure to answer attacks was not an admission that the attacks were justified.

"One of his great qualities is a farseeing statesmanship by which he is able to work out in his own mind the ultimate results of a course of action. He can foresee what will be the effect of the play of other forces and how to forestall them. Apropose of the Waldorf conference, he is not a reactionary. He has the faculty of giving a practical usefulness to the kernel that is workable, no matter how wild the original suggestion, and to reject the dross and the gingerbread with which it is dressed up in order to catch votes."

Mr. Taft said he had expressed his opinion of Mr. Root in an informal talk at an alumni luncheon at Hamilton College last June, which had been preserved in the college publication, and at the request of the reporter he had his Secretary find it after the train arrived in New Haven. These are some of the things he said on that occasion:

His influence on me and my life I consider as the chief reason I have for being grateful to him. He first met me in the Supreme Court of the United States and gave me a drubbing in that court. He succeeded in convincing the Supreme Court of the very erroneous view he held. But being before that court they took it, and that made it law, whatever it had been before.

When fate threw me into the company of these men who were pioneering for this country in determining on the guardianship of 7,000,000 Malay people in a far distant country, I came under his control again. President McKinley telegraphed me to come to Washington. Then he told me he wanted me to go to the Philippines. He might as well have told me he wanted me to take a flying machine.

The man who sent me on that mission really was Elihu Root. He put the problem before me in such a way it could not be otherwise. He said: "You have had an easy time of it holding office since you were 21. Now your country needs you. This is a task worthy any man. This is the parting of the ways. You may go on holding the job you have in a humdrum, mediocre way. But here is something that will test you, something in the way of effort and struggle and the question is: Will you take the harder or the easier task?"

When a man puts a proposition like that to you you can't look upon your past without saying that once we will take the right course. So I followed his advice. He didn't know he was getting me into such a job as would land me in the White House, but he did. It's a long way 'round.

Part of the pleasure I have had here is in seeing the surroundings of Elihu Root's birthplace, the facts of his ancestry, and what made up his character. He comes of that New England ancestry who came here in the days that tried men's souls. They were great men who were brought up in this country, of high ideals and slender resources, but they held the standard of duty higher than anything else.

Is it any wonder that we have the statesman Elihu Root when the place where he was born and the parentage from which he sprang came from Hamilton College? Is it any wonder that he holds Hamilton dear when it represents the high ideals he has followed in all his great service to this people and its country?

Compares Root to Hamilton.

I think Elihu Root resembles more in constructive statesmanship Alexander Hamilton than any other man I know of. These are no idle words. I am not talking from having read a biographical sketch. I am talking from a personal and intimate knowledge of the man. He seems born with ideas generated. I was under him and was proud to have such a master. It is a great compliment to me to be in close and intimate relation with him.

When you have been as much in public life as I have, you will draw the line between men who are always looking at how what they may do may affect them and help them get votes and the men who act only to help the country, men who look to the future for the success of measures connected with their names. Therefore I am glad to be here to testify to my gratitude to Hamilton College for bringing out Elihu Root.

We know of the great emergency presented at the close of the Spanish war when he had to solve the great questions that were turned over to men like Elihu Root with constructive statesmanship to meet them so that the men that solve them are men of credit and capability and adaptability. The American people can meet every emergency in the world.

Who are the friends of the people? Are they the men who go about talking to the people and telling them that they are all powerful and all wise and thereby trying to get votes for themselves instead of seeking the success of measures that bring improvement and progress? The men who deserve most of the Government are those who helped make it effective and permanent and beneficial to all mankind.

At the head of this list I place the name of Elihu Root.

"All that I said then I heartily indorse now," said Mr. Taft yesterday.

TAFT'S WAY TO END STRIKES

He Would Trust Public Opinion Avoiding Compulsory Arbitration.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 14.—Ex-President Taft said to-night that he was opposed to compulsory arbitration of labor disputes. He advocated the appointment of a tribunal for the settlement of strikes which should refer its decisions to public opinion. He expressed these views in a short address in which he introduced John Wesley Hill, President of the International Peace Forum, who spoke on "Industrial Peace" at Yale.

"Compulsory arbitration has been found useless where it has been tried in the settlement of labor disputes," said Mr. Taft. "A private theory of mine is that in cases of strike there should be a tribunal to investigate, take evidence, and issue a report on the situation, leaving the matter to public opinion to work itself out. Generally public opinion is not well informed on these subjects, but in this way the solution would work itself out.

"Under the old theory, which, epitomized, was 'Let the devil take the hindmost,' a man with a railroad spine frequently got from $15,000 to $20,000 from a jury. A railroad spine is one which can be injured in such a manner that you can't tell it after the trial. During my Administration it was impossible to obtain the passage of a Workmen's Compensation act, because a large number of Congressmen and Senators who made a considerable part of their living out of this railroad spine legislation opposed the bill."

Chocolate Barred as Army Rations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Chocolate rations, long the mainstay of the Army as an emergency diet, have been taboed by Secretary Garrison, also has ordered that no more supplies be issued to troops, following a report by Dr. C. F. Longworthy of the Agricultural Department, that chocolate is "defective as to digestibility and therefore deleterious to the health of its consumers."

The Christmas Stocking Number of ST. NICHOLAS will make that youngster happy!

25 cents, at all news-stands
A year's happiness, $3.00

The Century Co., 31 East 17th St., N.Y.

PROUTY ON RATES MISUNDERSTOOD

To be Put Up if Need Is Shown, but He Would Like Guarantees of Wise Expenditures.

SPOKE FOR HIMSELF ONLY

Not Forecasting Decision of Commerce Board—Leaving It Soon and Will Not Vote with It.

Charles A. Prouty of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who spoke at the Lotos Club dinner on Saturday night, when seen at the Park Avenue Hotel yesterday denied emphatically that anything in his remarks before the club fairly could be taken as forecasting the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the question of the 5 per cent. increase in freight rates sought by the railroads north of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers and east of the Mississippi.

Mr. Prouty was understood by some to say that he was opposed to granting the increase, and on this misunderstanding were based public assertions that the commission would refuse the request of the railroads. Mr. Prouty asserted yesterday that he did not say he was opposed to the increase, and no one had a right to take his address as expressing the views of the commission.

"In the first place," Mr. Prouty said, "I am not chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, as was represented, and in the second place I am only a nominal member. The office of chairman rotates among the members, and after the expiration of my term Commissioner Edgar E. Clark became the chairman. I resigned from the commission several months ago, asking that my resignation take effect on Nov. 1. President Wilson has not yet acted upon my resignation, so I am still nominally a member of the commission, but I have not participated in its deliberations recently, and attended only a part of the first hearing on the railroad rate question. I missed the second hearing entirely, and shall not vote on the final question at all.

"Therefore, it must be plain that no matter what I said on Saturday night I did not speak for the commission. I have not studied the present request for increase of rates at all fully, and do not know how I should vote on the question if I were actively a member of the commission. How the commission will vote I certainly do not know, and I don't believe any of the commissioners know. They will have hearings and investigations for eight months before they can decide.

Wants Government Supervision.

"What I did say at the Lotos Club dinner," Mr. Prouty went on, "was that the railroads would have a difficult time in securing a substantial increase of freight rates, in my opinion, until they were able to show that they would use the money obtained for proper purposes. They cannot show this, I fear, until there is Government supervision of railroad securities.

"My argument on Saturday night was an advocacy in a general way of such Government supervision. I have advocated it for fifteen years, and did not say anything new. Briefly, my position, which is absolutely unofficial, is that the railroads will always have a very difficult time getting extra money until there is positive assurance that the extra money will be used rightly, and the only way we can get the assurance is through Federal laws regulating railroad securities and investments with Government supervision of them.

"This has no direct bearing on the one immediate request of the railroads. I was thinking particularly of the New Haven Railroad's past history when I mentioned Government supervision. I meant to be understood as meaning that the Government wanted some assurance that the future policy of the New Haven would be different from its past before it granted the New Haven more money. In our recent investigation of the New Haven's affairs we found records of grossly improper practices in the management of the road. We found inflated capitalization, money used for improper purposes, investments made in trolley lines, the Boston & Maine, and elsewhere that should never have been made. In fact, the powers that were did everything with the New Haven except run a railroad.

"Now what I want to see is an absolute guarantee that these things won't happen again. They are called 'bygones.' What I want is assurance that they are by-gones and won't be repeated. To my mind Government supervision of securities, which I hope to see enacted into law at the present session of Congress, is the only means of obtaining this guarantee. The railroads may be able to get an increase in rates under present conditions, but, in my opinion, they will have a hard time doing so. That's all I said about the present case before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Must Prove Justice of Demands.

"But," Mr. Prouty continued, "I may say that if the railroads can show they need more money they will get it. I can speak for the Interstate Commerce Commission sufficiently to say that the commission has no desire to sacrifice the railroads. Let the railroads once convince the commission that their request is just, and it will be granted, Government supervision or no Government supervision. The only point is that it will be harder for the railroads to win their case without Government supervision of securities than with it. It is possible, but difficult.

"Let me say, however, that personally I would like to see the railroad's big money makers. When I am sure that their earnings will not be capitalized and will be used properly, I shall be in favor of allowing them more than what we call 'a fair return upon the investment.' I think they should have a liberal return upon the investment if they are properly run.

"As an indication of how I feel toward the railroads you may take the statement advocating a substantial increase in freight rates for the Boston & Maine Railroad, which will appear in the newspapers to-morrow morning. That statement is signed by the Railroad Commissioners of the New England States and myself, and practically grants the increase to the Boston & Maine. The commissioners have power in the case and have signed the statement to be published.

"I investigated the Boston & Maine with them and was assured, in the first place, that the railroad had to have the money, and in the second, that it would be properly used. Let a railroad prove these two things—the need of money and certainty of honest disbursement—and it will get favorable treatment from any commission.

"And let me say one word about the New Haven and Mr. Elliott. Mr. Elliott has taken hold of a mighty tough proposition, and I think that everyone should stand behind him and give him a chance. The Interstate Commerce Commission should back him up, the State Commissions of New England should do so, the public should do so, everyone who can should let him know that he is being supported. Let us all give the New Haven and Mr. Elliott every possible chance, I say."

Mr. Prouty said that he had resigned from the Interstate Commerce Commission to take charge of the valuation of railroads provided for by Congress on March 1 last. He said that as soon as President Wilson accepted his resignation he would take up his new work.

GLADSTONE DOWIE ORDAINED

Son of Zion City's Founder Now an Episcopal Minister in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—John Alexander Gladstone Dowie, son of the late Alexander Dowie, founder of Zion City, was ordained an Episcopal minister by the Rev. Dr. G. F. Toll, Suffragan Bishop of Chicago, at St. Luke's Church, in Evanston, to-day. Mr. Dowie has been a Deacon of St. Jude's Mission in South Chicago, and now will assume active charge of the church.

Mrs. Jane Dowie witnessed her son's ordination.

HIT B. & M. DIRECTORS FAVOR HIGHER RATES

Continued from Page 1.

and Medford Branch. Class B includes all other lines of the system.

"We have approved the railroad maximum schedule for Class A lines. We think that a schedule 16 2-3 per cent. higher should be applied on Class B lines, and that between points on Class A lines and Class B lines a constructive mileage should be made up by adding together the actual mileage on the Class A line and the actual mileage on the Class B line, plus 25 per cent. of Class B distance, and that to this constructive mileage the Class A scale should be applied.

"The scales thus approved differ radically from that first presented by the railroad. While some increase in revenue will result from the carriers' new rate thought has been to provide a system of local class rates which would remove the glaring discriminations between individuals and localities which now exist, and pave the way for a reasonable revision of the commodity rates of that company."

Passenger Rate Inequalities.

Referring to a proposal to increase passenger rates, the Commissioners say that two of the States served by the Boston & Maine require that mileage books be sold on the basis of 2 cents a mile and add:

If mileage books were sold at 2¼ cents instead of 2 cents per mile, and local fares were adjusted at a minimum of 2¼ cents and a maximum of 2½ cents per mile, the relation between the mileage book and the present fare would be no more just one than now exists. We are all of the opinion that these passenger fares require readjustment and that the statutes of those States which might interfere with a uniform treatment of this subject should be so modified that, if possible, some just rule applicable to all territory may be formulated. "Assuming that the same number of mileage books were sold as at present, an increase of one-fourth of a cent a mile would yield additional revenue of approximately $500,000 per year.

Clearly, no increase in rates should be allowed until it is made reasonably certain that the revenues of this company will be prudently expended in the public interest. Mr. Elliott, the chief executive of the New Haven Company, which is the owner of a majority of the stock of the Boston & Maine, and Mr. McDonald, the newly appointed President of the Boston & Maine itself, were both called before the conference and were asked what assurance could be given for the future. They both replied, in substance, that they could only say that so long as they were identified with the management of these New England railroads, their best effort would be employed to secure a satisfactory and efficient operation.

While this is all that those gentlemen, as individuals, can say at the present time, it is not wholly satisfactory. The Directors of these railroad corporations are both in law and in fact the source of all authority. They ought at least to know whether the results obtained by their appointees are satisfactory. Now, while there have been some individual changes in these Boards of Directors, the majority of the membership is the same to-day that it was a year ago.

Call for New Directorates.

This is not reassuring for the future. If these gentlemen have in recent times given any actual attention to the management of these properties, their failure to see and to do is evidence of their conspicuous want of fitness for the place. If, upon the other hand, being vested with the duty of management, they have utterly neglected that duty and known nothing about the operations of these companies, that fact is even clearer evidence of their unfitness for these positions. If the stockholders of these companies would present to the people of New England a radically changed Directorate this would go far toward satisfying the public that some substantial reform was contemplated, or at least that the Directors would know what was happening.

Certain changes have already been made in the management of the Boston & Maine system which are in our opinion in the right direction. The operation of that property has been entirely divorced from that of the New Haven Company. Mr. McDonald, formerly chief executive of the Maine Central, has been elected President and put in charge of the property. The long service of this gentleman upon the Maine Central and his success in that field inspire confidence in his selection, and there is reason to believe that if he can receive proper support he may do much toward the rehabilitation of the Boston & Maine itself.

One thing in connection with his employment we are inclined to criticise. It appears that he is still identified with the Maine Central system and draws a substantial salary from that company for his services. The Boston & Maine pays Mr. McDonald $35,000 a year and the Maine Central pays him another $15,000, making in all $50,000.

One Job For McDonald.

We think $35,000 is liberal compensation to the President of the Boston & Maine Railroad. But whatever salary Mr. McDonald is to receive should in our opinion be paid by the Boston & Maine alone, and that company should have the benefit of his entire time and energy. What we have said as to the salary of the President is not in criticism of Mr. McDonald but rather of this modern custom, of which he is at once the beneficiary and the victim.

We are also of the opinion that the traffic departments of the Boston & Maine and the New Haven should finally be entirely separated.

The present financial condition of the Boston & Maine Railroad is critical. Nobody can tell exactly what should be done to protect the just interests of all concerned. It may finally turn out that these properties should be thrown into the hands of a receiver, and pass through a process of reorganization, but this would be a calamity which ought to be avoided if possible. The present condition was years in forming, and will require years in the correction. If disaster is to be avoided, all interested parties must exercise forbearance and must undergo temporary inconvenience.

Distribution of the Burden.

The stockholders of the Boston & Maine cannot reasonably expect to receive further dividends in the immediate future. The financiers who are carrying the short-time paper might well abate something from their present demands. The owners of the leased properties might well accept something less than the full rent reserved for the next two or three years. The public must expect to sustain some part of the burden. It should not be taxed for the mismanagement of this property, but it should remember that the cost of furnishing the service now demanded has increased, and that this property is entitled to a fair return.

The Vermont members of the conference believed the one-scale plan of rates to be the only consistent and fair one, but acceded to the plan adopted for the sake of securing uniform action.

The Maine Commissioners dissent from the suggestion that Mr. McDonald sever his connection with the Maine Central Railroad.

The Directors of the Boston & Maine Railroad are: Lucius Tuttle, Chairman; Alah W. Holloway, Howard Elliott, Fred E. Richards, Edward P. Ricker, Richard Olney, James M. Prendergast, Theodore N. Vail, Edward B. Winslow, Frank P. Carpenter, James D. Upham, George N. Prouty, Samuel Carr, Alexander Cochrane, Amory Lawrence, Charles S. Mellen, Frederick D. Dumaine, Edwin H. Greene, and Charles Bosworth.

SATURDAY (Dec. 13) SALES

$557,859

A SIGN OF PROSPERITY

We point with pride to this one day's business in UNITED CIGAR STORES throughout the United States.

These figures represent cash actually taken in over our counters.

Nothing more than our annual inducement to trade-early influenced the buying represented by these receipts.

The figures throw an interesting side light on the times.

We owe the public our sincerest thanks for this splendid response.

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DRASTIC BILL AIMS AT SAFER RAILROADS

Measure in House To-day Authorizes Commerce Board to Order Safety Devices.

BIG EXTENSION OF POWER

Commission at Present Can Only Recommend Remedies for Defects Imperiling Travelers' Lives.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Representative Raymond Bartlett Stevens of New Hampshire, Chairman of the House subcommittee in charge of safety appliances legislation, will introduce in the House to-morrow a general bill for the safety of railway employes and travelers. The bill will be referred at once to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and then to the sub-committee of which Mr. Stevens is Chairman.

The measure vests the Interstate Commerce Commission with drastic plenary powers over the entire question of railroad safety, giving the commission practically the same authority with respect to requiring railroads to install safety appliances that it has over the maintainence of reasonable rates.

The commission is authorized by the bill, either upon complaint or on its own motion, to investigate the roadbed, track, structures, equipment, and facilities used by any common carrier, the operating rules, regulations, methods, train schedules, size of train crews, hours of labor, and any other matter affecting the safe operation of interstate trains.

If, after investigation, the commission is of opinion that the safety of railway employes or of passengers is not properly protected the commission can require interstate roads to make such improvements or repairs as it may order. The commission would have power to require the installation of signal systems, train control devices, automatic train stops, and other safety appliances, and prescribe the operating rules, regulations, and methods, train schedules, running time of trains, and hours of labor to be observed. Carriers failing to obey such orders would be subject to a penalty of $500 for each day that the violation continues.

"There can be no doubt that the service on American railroads is not reasonably safe," said Mr. Stevens to-night. "The number of accidents tends to increase rather than decrease. The public has as much right to demand that the Government compel the railroads to furnish reasonably safe transportation facilities as it has to insist that charges for transportation shall be reasonable. So far Congress has dealt with the subject of safety only by special and piecemeal legislation.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission already has the power to enforce the special acts heretofore passed and to investigate accidents. Furthermore, it has for several years had the duty of investigating automatic train control devices and has had an appropriation of $70,000 a year for that purpose. But it has no power, even if it finds conditions and practices that are evidently unsafe, to issue any orders or compel the railroads to adopt better methods. All it can do at present is to make recommendations to Congress and the railroads."

BAFFLED BY BOMB CASE.

Police Make Little Progress in Tracing Missile That Killed Girl.

The police, under the personal direction of Deputy Commissioner Dougherty, continued their search yesterday for the person who sent the bomb that killed 18-year-old Ida Anusewitz, stenographer for the O. K. Bottling Company of 528 West Thirtieth Street, when she opened the package containing the explosive on Friday morning in the offices of the bottling company. The police said last night that they had obtained no new clues in the case, and that they had not been able to establish a motive for the crime.

Commissioner Dougherty stayed at headquarters all yesterday to keep in touch with the men who were at work on the case.

FLORENTINES IN RIOT OVER 'MONA LISA'

Continued from Page 1.

mitted the historic theft Bertillon possessed two different sets of his finger prints, one taken in 1908 and the other in 1909, when he was sentenced to a week's imprisonment for robbery with violence. On the glass which covered the picture at the time of the theft the police found a number of finger marks. Four of them were quite illegible and one was slightly blurred, but one was perfect. The last print now has been compared with the previous records left by Perugia at Surete, and has been found to tally with them in every respect

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The first one, built in 1865, showed the foresight of the pioneers.

Some of these companies showed earnings, in 1912, ranging from 30% to 60%.

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POLICEMAN KILLS GANGSTER IN FIGHT

Hits Young Man Who Was Aiming at Him and About to Fire.

WAS WARNED JUST IN TIME

Walsh, Informed of Gunman's Threat, Went Out Alone to Arrest Him.

James Stevens, 24 years old, who according to the police has no home, having spent most of his time in jails, was shot and almost instantly killed early yesterday morning by Policeman Francis Walsh of the Elizabeth Street Station. The shooting took place at Nostrand Avenue and Hopkins Street, Williamsburg, where Walsh had gone to arrest Stevens. According to the police, Stevens was a member of the "Sanford Street gang," which has terrorized residents in the neighborhood.

Policeman Walsh, while on his way home from a friend's home, at 59 Nostrand Avenue, two weeks ago, heard shots fired at Nostrand and Flushing Avenues. He ran down and then arrested James Rubianto, 19 years old, of 44 Hopkins Street, who was accused of having shot a man in the left leg. The police were unable to find the wounded man, so Rubianto was discharged. When this arrest was made, Walsh says, Stevens tried to interfere, and when warned to mind his own business had threatened to "plug" the policeman at the first opportunity.

Policeman Walsh started for his home early yesterday morning. Outside the house he was warned by a friend that Stevens was concealed in a doorway at Nostrand Avenue and Hopkins Street, and had bragged that he was going to get the policeman on his way home that night. Walsh immediately started for the house, and entering the doorway was met by Rubianto, who tried to prevent his entering the hall. The policeman placed Rubianto under arrest, but as he started out the sidewalk with his prisoner, Stevens, who was concealed in the hall, fired two shots. Rubianto broke away, and when Walsh gave chase to the other side of the street, Stevens ran from the hall, and hiding behind a bush, pulled his revolver.

Policeman Nolan of the Vernon Avenue Station was attracted by the shots, and turned the corner just in time to see Stevens taking careful aim at Walsh. He shouted the alarm, and Walsh turned, pulling his own revolver from his pocket, and firing as he sighted Stevens, revolver in hand. The shot struck Stevens in the left side of the abdomen. After running half a dozen steps he dropped to the sidewalk dead.

Policeman Walsh was taken to the Vernon Avenue Station. Deputy Commissioner Dillon later suspended him, and paroled him in custody of his Captain until an investigation had been made. Walsh is 25 years old, and lives at 1,457 Seventy-second Street, Brooklyn. He has been on the force for four years, and bears an excellent reputation.

USES GUNMAN AS SHIELD.

Patrolman's Prisoner Will Die of Wound Associate Inflicted.

Patrolman William R. Thomas of the Newark Police Department used a gunman in his custody as a shield early yesterday morning, and probably by so doing saved himself from death. Thomas's prisoner, a negro, who received the bullet intended for the policeman, gave his name as Nelson Smith, 18 years old, of 755 South Seventeenth Street, Newark. He is in the City Hospital in a critical condition. The bullet was one of four fired by a white gunman, who broke away from Thomas. The bullet struck the negro in the back.

The Newark police were notified at midnight Saturday by the police of Elizabeth that two policemen had been shot by three gunmen. One of the gunmen, it was said, had been wounded and was in the Elizabeth Hospital, and the other two had fled toward Newark.

All patrolmen of the Newark force were warned to look for the fugitives. Soon after the warning was sent out Patrolman Thomas saw two men crossing a vacant lot on Runyon Street. Thomas noticed that one was a negro and the other white, answering the descriptions given to him. Thomas seized the men from behind. The negro surrendered, but the white man broke away, firing his pistol as he ran. As the bullets began to fly the policeman pulled the negro in front of him.

Thomas took his prisoner to the Sixth Precinct Station, where it was learned that the three men who attacked the Elizabeth policemen also had taken part in a hold-up in Milburn, when a Chinese was robbed of $50. After the negro was questioned by Capt. Cordano he was taken to the Elizabeth General Hospital, where the wounded policemen, Michael Kennedy and Herbert Fletz, identified him. A wounded negro in the hospital, the prisoner said, was one of his companions, named John Powell, of Newark.

The negro Smith was then taken back to Newark. He was about to be placed in a cell when Lieut. McRell noticed that the prisoner was in a fainting condition. Then it was discovered that he had been wounded. He was taken to the Newark Hospital and will die.

Late last night the police arrested the fugitive gunman. He was found on the street in Newark, and later was identified by the other two gunmen. Powell said the third man was Thomas Gullick, alias Joe West, who was with him in the Jamesburg Reformatory in 1911.

According to the police, Powell was sent to the reformatory for robbing a Market Street jewelry store. Gullick admitted firing four shots in Newark and four in Elizabeth.

CONNECTICUT CRICKETS OUT

So Are Dandelion Blossoms and Canoeists at Highland Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Dec. 14.—Summer vied with Winter at Highland Lake today. Canoeing and boating parties dotted the lake, while men fished through inch and a half ice in the coves for pickerel and perch.

A large buck, closely pursued by a dog, jumped into the third bay of the lake and started to cross it, a distance of one mile. The occupants of a canoe started after the deer, which, as they approached, turned suddenly and capsized the craft. The two canoeists abandoned the canoe and swam ashore.

John Holland found live crickets outside his home in West Lake Street and placed them in a bottle for the skeptical to look at. Freshly picked dandelion blossoms were worn in buttonholes. Caterpillars were also out.

YOUTH SHOT BY GIRL THINKS HER INSANE

Simons Insists That He Never Saw Margaret Lima Before She Attacked Him in Street.

SHE PLAYS AFTER ARREST

Romps with Youngsters at Headquarters of Children's Society, but Won't Discuss Her Case.

Meyer Simons, the youth who was shot on Saturday night by fifteen-year-old Margaret Lima, who accused him of drugging her and taking her to a hotel, will recover, according to the physicians at the Harlem Hospital, to which he was carried after the girl's attack upon him. The bullet will be removed from his back to-day.

At the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, where Margaret Lima was detained on the charge of juvenile delinquency, she played with other girls in the big reception room yesterday, and appeared to be the least concerned among them. When she was told that Simons denied knowing her she said:

"I shot the right man; he was the one who broke his promise to me. I talked with him several minutes before I fired. I ought to know him."

She refused to say anything more. When Supt. Thomas D. Walsh of the Children's Society asked her if she cared to make a statement for the guidance of the society's agents in the Children's Court to-day, where she will be arraigned before Justice Hoyt, she told him that she did not wish to do so, and that she would not discuss her case until her mother arrived with a lawyer. Mrs. Lima was too ill to visit her daughter yesterday, but the girl's father, Giacchino Lima, was permitted to see her last evening. He said that if Margaret was surrendered to him he would send her to Palermo, Italy, where she would be put in a training college for girls.

Lima, who was arraigned in the Night Court last evening on the charge of having a pistol in his house, because his daughter said that she had obtained the weapon with which to shoot Simons from her father's desk, was discharged. Mrs. Lima said last night that she had supposed her daughter was asleep in her room until she was told of her arrest.

"From the time we found Margaret in the hospital and brought her home a few days ago until her arrest," said Mrs. Lima, "she never mentioned to us that she had had any trouble with any one, nor did she mention the name of Simons. Margaret seemed different, though. We all noticed that she was very quiet, and seemed troubled about something. We thought that she was studying too hard in the school where she was learning dressmaking, and we advised her to take a short vacation. She had been studying there since she left the public school."

Simons, who was permitted to see his mother and sister when they called at the hospital yesterday, told them that he had never seen Margaret Lima before she spoke to him in front of the theatre. He said that the girl must be insane.

Detectives Haerle, Cassetti, Unger, and Cruse of the East 104th Street Station searched Sixth Avenue resorts yesterday in an effort to find the hotel where, according to the girl, the man she knew as "Dover" gave her drugged wine. They will make another effort to-day, taking the girl with them as a guide, for she was unable to recall the number of the place, but said she would recognize it. The only charge that can be brought against her for the shooting, if Simons recovers, is juvenile delinquency. She may be sent to an institution, if her father's offer to send her out of the country is refused.

TELLS OF CRASH AT SEA.

Belmont Struck by Another Ship, Which Then Fled, Says Mate.

Bill Walker, mate of the Nova Scotian bark Belmont, which arrived in Erie Basin yesterday from Buenos Aires, to unload dyewood, said that the ship would have arrived here two months ago if she had not been run into by another vessel. The mate explained that he was on deck one night after leaving Buenos Aires in the middle watch, from 12 to 4 o'clock, which is called the "graveyarder" by seamen on account of its loneliness, when the lookout man reported a big ship right ahead bearing down upon the Belmont.

"We were steering by the wind braced shrap upon the starboard tack," said the mate, "and the ship ahead was bowling along with a fair wind and the courses set. By the international laws of navigation we had the right of way, and I kept the course.

"Before I could realize it the stranger slapped right into us head on and carried away our fore and main topmasts and jibboom. The shock of the collision threw me to the deck, and I just managed to get the name of the other ship, which some one on her deck said was Esmeralda, when she got clear of the wreckage and sailed away, apparently undamaged. We had to put back into Montevideo under jury masts to refit, and the Consul told us there was no such ship registered as the Esmeralda answering to the description of the craft that had run into us, but we will find her yet."

The mate added that the Belmont and the Calberga, now at Digby, N. S., were the last two afloat of the famous "Bluenose" Line of clipper packets that traded between North and South American ports for more than fifty years.

CAN'T FIND MR. LEISHMAN.

Pittsburgh Associates Believe He Is Seeking Quiet Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 14.—J. G. A. Leishman, former Ambassador to Germany, has been missing for several weeks in so far as his Pittsburgh connections are concerned. Reed, Smith, Shaw & Beal, his attorneys here, say at their offices that they have no knowledge of his whereabouts since he left Berlin. There are several legal matters demanding his presence here, it is said, and A. Leo Weil is also reported to have been trying for several months to get into communication with Mr. Leishman, but so far without success.

It was thought that he would at least return to Pittsburgh for a short visit after his relief from the Berlin post. He has usually stayed at the Duquesne Club or at the homes of friends on previous visits, since Pittsburgh ceased to be his place of residence, but nothing has been heard of him at the club.

Mr. Leishman is believed to be worried over the marriage of his daughter, especially since the Almanach de Gotha said that the union was not one of equals, and he is believed to be in retreat somewhere abroad.

MEMORIAL TO WOODRUFF.

Kings County Progressives to Eulogize the Late Leader To-morrow.

It was announced yesterday that the County Committee of the National Progressive Party in Kings County will meet to-morrow evening in the Academy of Music in Brooklyn to hold a memorial in honor of the late Timothy L. Woodruff. A specially arranged musical programme will be rendered by William Armour Thayer, the organist, and a mixed quartet.

The speakers will include Charles S. Aronstam, the present Acting County Chairman, who succeeded Mr. Woodruff; Almet F. Jenks, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Second Department, and Bainbridge Colby.

It was intended originally to hold the meeting in the Johnston Building, but the Memorial Committee received so many requests for seats that it was decided to hold the exercises in a large auditorium. The addresses and resolutions of the meeting will be perpetuated in book form.

A "POISON NEEDLE" CHARGE

Surgeon Finds Nothing the Matter, but Young Man Is Held.

While Yetta Schlissel, a box factory worker, was riding downtown toward Ninety-sixth Street in a Broadway Subway car last evening, she caused a commotion by grabbing the arm of a young man standing near her on the car platform and accusing him loudly of having attacked her with a poisoned needle. Her protesting prisoner, Ernest Harf of 150 East Eighty-eighth Street, was taken to the West 100th Street Station, where she persisted in her accusation, despite the fact that the ambulance surgeon said there was nothing the matter with her, not even hysteria.

So Harf was taken to the Night Court, where Magistrate Appleton seemed more impressed than the police had been with the genuineness of the girl's story. There was a slight scratch and swelling visible under her sleeve, and on the strength of this Harf was held in $1,000 bail for examination to-day on a disorderly conduct charge.

The girl said she lived at 202 West 134th Street, where, she took pains to assure the Lieutenant, there were some excellent photographs of her in case any newspaper men should happen to want any.

"No matter," she added, as she learned, with apparent content, that reporters were actually present, "the story without a picture will be advertising enough."

NO TRACE OF POISON

But Girl's Wrist Appears to Have Been Pricked.

Dr. George W. Burton of Lincoln Hospital, who examined the wrist of Elizabeth Donnelly, 19 years old, of 120 West Ninetieth Street, who was pricked on the wrist in three places on Jackson Avenue on Saturday evening by a young man who pretended to be brushing off powder which he had accidentally spilled on his coat sleeves, said last night that he was unable to determine whether the instrument with which the three tiny wounds had been made had first been anointed with a drug. The sharp points of the instrument went through Miss Donnelly's heavy chinchilla coat before they reached her skin, so that the cloth might have removed the drug from the needle points if they had been treated with any.

"The three marks had evidently been made," Dr. Burton said, "by a single instrument with three sharp points. The marks were in a row, separated by equal distance, and each wound was of about the same depth. This would probably not have been the case, if a single needle had been used three times.

"Each of the three wounds was just deep enough to draw a little blood, but Miss Donnelly did not even feel them at the time that the man caught her by the wrist. From her description of what happened, it must have been a specially designed instrument with three needle-points which could be concealed in the palm of the hand.

"The swelling and inflammation were such as would have been caused by the piercing of the skin and did not indicate that any infection had entered."

Detective Wagner of the Alexander Street Station, who was assigned to the case, had only a meagre description of the young man who had attacked Miss Donnelly and no arrests have been made.

POISONING MORE POPULAR.

Suicides by This Means Outnumber Those by Firearms in This State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 14.—The publicity given to the use of bichloride of mercury, both by accident and design, has no doubt led a number of persons bent upon self-destruction to use poison. Whereas for a long time firearms were the most popular means used by suicides, in October last, according to the State Health Department bulletin, they dropped to third place, while hanging took the lead, and suicide by poison and by asphyxia tied for second place, the number of deaths therefrom being 27 each.

The total number of suicides in October was 124, of which 23 were by firearms and 9 by jumping off high places. The total of the deaths by violence during the month was 908. The railroads were responsible for 154, horses and vehicles for 52, and "other accidental traumatisms" for 156.

While firearms fell off in popularity for suicides, they maintained their place for homicides, having been employed in 19 of the 37 reported for October.

For the month there were 10,864 deaths in the State, of which 5,381 are credited to the boroughs of New York. The births for the entire State number 18,829, while New York City's proportion was 11,658. These births, considered with the city's deaths, give the city an increase in native population for October of 6,175.

Of the deaths in the State, organic disease of the heart was responsible for 1,239, which exceeded the total from tuberculosis of the lungs by 227. The other high figures were: Bright's disease, 800; diarrhoea, 673; apoplexy, 447, and pneumonia, 443. The bulletin says that pulmonary tuberculosis maintained the low mortality range of Summer, and that the months of August to November have the fewest deaths of the year from this cause. Pneumonia and acute respiratory diseases increased from September, but had a low mortality for October.

The infant mortality fell below 2,000, and 18 per cent. of the deaths of the month were those of children under 1 year, against 22 per cent. in September. There was an increase in the mortality after middle age, and 24 per cent. of the deaths were at 60 and above.

Tetanus caused 14 deaths, following various injuries, 6 in New York City. The 723 deaths from accident were excessive. There were three deaths from rabies, and two from pellagra reported from Manhattan. The 1,789 deaths from diseases of the circulatory system were 289 above the average for October. Typhoid deaths were also slightly above the average for the month, being 172, as against 170 for the last six years. New York City had 75 of these deaths, to 53 in September.

"MOVIES" FOR THE CHINESE.

Company to Supply Films with Descriptions in Native Language.

A company has recently been formed in Hongkong with sufficient capital to furnish the native population in Chinese cities with moving picture entertainments having descriptive matter and other features in Chinese. There are already fairly successful cinematograph establishments in Hongkong, Shanghai, and other open Chinese ports, but the in some of the smaller ports, but the films and the descriptive matter used are foreign.

The new company is establishing its first theatre in Yaumati, one of the suburban centres of Hongkong, with two machines, one American and the other Italian made, and 500 films, most of which are American films with Chinese adaptations. The company has three Chinese and four European Directors.

That there is a field for expansion in the cinematograph business seems beyond doubt, but because of the necessity of adapting foreign films to Chinese audiences and other difficulties, such as transport and theatre arrangements in native cities, it is practically necessary to enlist Chinese capital and more or less Chinese management in the business. These are difficult to obtain in connection with an adequate experience in the moving picture business.

American materials and supplies and American machines stand well in China, and American cinematograph methods are becoming more and more in vogue. Continuous performance establishments are becoming popular.

Hongkong, because of its central situation and transportation facilities, has become an exchange centre in film distribution. There are several concerns in the port at present doing business solely in moving picture films, and they serve cities all over that part of the world.

MRS. GARCIA'S CASE WILL START INQUIRY

Whitman's Office May Have the Woman Rearrested on a Bench Warrant.

RELEASE HAS ODD FEATURES

New York County Prisoner Freed from Queens Jail — Whitman Not Notified of Writ.

Mrs. Maria Garcia, who was discharged from custody by County Judge Humphrey in Queens County last Friday on the ground that she twice had been placed in jeopardy on a charge of violating the tenement law in Manhattan, may be rearrested to-day on a bench warrant at the request of District Attorney Whitman. Mrs. Garcia was produced before Judge Humphrey in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus.

It was learned yesterday that strong influences were brought to bear some time ago on the District Attorney's office in this county for the release of Mrs. Garcia. The case was tried in a Magistrate's Court in this county, and the conviction was affirmed by the Court of General Sessions. It was after this affirmation of conviction, it was said, that certain well-known persons interceded unsuccessfully for the woman. Mrs. Garcia was sent to Blackwell's Island. From there she was transferred to the Queens County jail, and last Friday she was set free, no notice of argument on the writ of habeas corpus having reached District Attorney's Whitman's office.

The investigation which is to follow this action will interest the Committee of Fourteen, the De Witt Clinton Neighborhood Association, and the West Side Social Improvement Society. It was said yesterday that these societies wanted to know under what authority an Assistant District Attorney of Queens County requested and obtained the freedom of a New York County prisoner.

Assistant District Attorney John Hetherington of Queens County talked to a reporter for The Times about the case yesterday from his home in Astoria. He reasserted that he had been moved to act through a sense of justice, and said that the procedure was not at all uncommon. He predicted that serious complications would follow the bench warrant were issued, asserting that Mrs. Garcia had been released legally by a court of jurisdiction.

"I wrote a letter to Chief Magistrate McAdoo concerning this case a week before the writ was issued," said Mr. Hetherington. "The letter set forth my belief that an injustice had been done, and asked for an investigation. At the same time I sent a copy of the letter to Mr. Whitman.

"Chief Magistrate McAdoo replied by letter that he had reviewed the record in the case; that it had been tried by a Magistrate of undoubted ability, and that the conviction as based on the evidence seemed legal in every way. He suggested that application for pardon would be a proper course to pursue. Mr. Whitman did not answer the communication at all."

Mr. Hetherington, it appears, did not follow out Chief Magistrate McAdoo's suggestion for the application for a pardon, but consented to the motion of Mrs. Garcia's lawyer for an unconditional release. He acknowledged that he had not notified Mr. Whitman of the writ of habeas corpus, but explained that this procedure was not uncommon. A transcript of the whole record in the Garcia case was placed before Judge Humphrey, he said.

WOMAN PINNED UNDER AUTO

Is Hurt Seriously When Car Is Overturned in Collision.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 14.—Miss Frieda Williamson of 303 Greenwood Avenue, Richmond Hill, was taken to the Mercy Hospital this afternoon suffering from internal injuries received when the automobile in which she was riding was overturned. Her recovery, it was said, was uncertain.

Miss Williamson and her sister were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Masters of Grand Avenue, Richmond Hill. The party started out with the intention of spending the afternoon on Long Island. As Masters's machine turned into Fulton Avenue from Covert Park another auto containing a man and a woman drove up behind it, and tried to pass on the outside, but as the second auto passed by the hub of the rear wheel caught the Masters machine in such a manner as to overturn it.

The occupants of the Masters car were thrown out. Miss Williamson, who is about 26 years old, was pinned underneath the car. Her neck was badly cut and she was unconscious when taken from beneath the machine. Dr. J. A. Kerrigan hurried her to the hospital in the ambulance.

The man and woman in the other machine went to the assistance of the Masters party. Mrs. Masters was thrown several feet, and her hip was bruised. Masters was badly shaken up. The Masters car, which was the smaller of the two, was wrecked.

Special offering today!

English & Scotch Sweater Coats at $5.95

If he doesn't like things English—he surely likes Scotch.

¶ These are those rich fleecy affairs such as you can find only in sweater garments of English and Scotch manufacture. Angora rough wool effects, in grays, browns, greens, and two and three tones; clever mixture effects as colorful as the bonnie heather, and stripes that are irretrievably English. All made in high cut V neck model and most of them with light weight elastic sleeves. Beautiful materials, substantial workmanship, fastidious finish, and strikingly low in price.

Men's $1 Silk Hose today 59c

¶ An all silk full fashioned hose, with four thread heels and toes of fine lisle. And don't overlook that it is a clocked hose—which seldom gets below a dollar at any season. Assorted in black, tan, gray, navy, white, green and purple.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

McCANN FAMILY HOPEFUL.

Think Missing Girl Will Soon Be Found—Amateur Sleuths Out.

Several hundred amateur sleuths went to Coney Island yesterday to search for missing Jessie McCann, daughter of Robert A. McCann of 438 East Thirty-first Street, Flatbush. The reward of $1,000 offered by the family acted as a stimulant in the hunt, and almost every young woman outdoors who resembled the girl in any way was closely scrutinized. The piers were searched and many men looked around under the different bathing pavilions. All along the beach every place where the body of a person might be concealed was examined. These searchers were of the belief that the young woman might have ended her life and that her body would be found in some out of the way place.

As a result of this sleuthing many clues were offered to the police, but like all the others so far reported they proved to be worthless. A conductor of a Sea Gate car told the police of the Coney Island Station that a young woman answering the description of the missing girl had been seen to get off his car at West Thirty-first Street. The conductor said that a passenger on the car had called his attention to the young woman. After she got off the car she went in the direction of the bungalow section on the beach. The police searched the vicinity, but found nothing.

While the search was on at Coney Island members of her family who had heretofore been most active in running down every bit of information as to the possible whereabouts of the girl manifested an attitude yesterday of confidence that she would soon be found. Robert G. McCann, Jr., a brother of the girl, refused to believe that she was dead, although he declared that her disappearance was just as much a mystery to her family as on the day when she went away from home.

To several newspaper men last night the brother said that he noticed his sister crying one day shortly before she disappeared. According to his story, both brother and sister were affectionate toward each other. She wore a new coat that day. He remarked to her that she looked well in it. She suddenly began to cry.

"I asked her what the trouble was," he said. "I tried to comfort her, but she quickly dried her tears and told me she was feeling a little nervous. That was all she would say."

McCann said he talked to his mother about Jessie's nervousness, and Mrs. McCann decided to have her daughter put under the care of a physician. McCann scouted the idea that disappointment over a love affair was the reason for his sister's disappearance.

The family received word last night that Detective Sylvester Brierton, who had left Brooklyn on Saturday to go to Good Ground, L. I., to get information down there about the girl, had decided to remain at that place until to-day. The reason of this was learned later from the detective. Over the long-distance telephone he said the had information which caused him to remain there overnight.

HEAR MUSIC OF FRANCE.

Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand Attend Concert at the Ritz.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand were the guests of honor last night at a dinner and gala concert at the Ritz-Carlton given by the Museum of French Art. Immediately following the dinner, which began at 8 o'clock, the concert started. As M. Jusserand and his wife entered the concert room the Ritz-Carlton orchestra played the "Marseillaise," and every one rose.

The programme was arranged by Kurt Schindler, conductor of the Schola Cantorum, and was designed to reflect "La France Pittoresque en Musique."

"What I want to see done," said Mr. Schindler, "is to make music intellectually appealing to persons who are not musicians. I believe that if programmes are arranged as the one to-night we can soon attract people to concerts who will not come for the music alone, but for the ideas, images, and pictures the music is able to present to their minds."

The first numbers were intended to give the atmosphere of provincial France. Mme. Gerville-Réache sang Franck's "La Procession," which is a song of workers in the fields, and Dinh Gilly then offered "Briolage," a song sung by oxen drivers. M. Gilly also sang "Le Gascon," by Bizet, a selection intended to recall the "jolly southerners" of France. "La Soupe au Lait," a ballad of a mock wedding ceremony in Brittany, was sung by Mlle. Maggie Teyte and chorus, and two piano solos by M. Yves Nat, a pupil of Debussy, followed.

The Paris of the sixteenth century was next entered. M. Gilly gave "Ballade des Dames du Temps Jadis," by François Villon, and other songs of a kindred nature followed. The spirit of the eighteenth century was attempted in "Pavane," by Gabriel Faure, sung by the chorus, and "Serenade à Watteau," sung by Mme. Gerville-Réache and the chorus. These two pieces were sung for the first time in America. "Serenade à Watteau" was written by Charpentier expressly for the unveiling of the monument to Watteau in the Garden of the Luxembourg, Nov. 8, 1896.

The concluding numbers were described by Mr. Schindler as "a French echo from Canada." Several selections typical of the French in Canada were rendered. A chorus of eighty voices assisted the three principal singers of the evening.

The Committee of Reception to the Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand included Mr. and Mrs. McDougall Hawkes, Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond, Mrs. Thomas Hughes Kelly, Charles E. Sampson of Boston, William A. Clark, J. Sanford Saltus, Thomas E. H. Curtis, Otto H. Kahn, N. L. Anster, Pierre Cartier, Rudolph Schirmer, Hugo Reisinger, and Dr. George Norton Miller.

HOPPER DENOUNCES EVILS OF THE STAGE

Appeals for Clean Plays at a Dinner in Honor of David Warfield.

NOMAGNATE, WARFIELD SAYS

Counts His Money and Finds It Just $12 Short of His First $1,000,000.

De Wolf Hopper, the actor, who was one of the speakers at the dinner given to David Warfield by the Friars at the Hotel Astor last night, created a stir by denouncing what he called the "overproduction of salacious plays" in New York. Mr. Hopper had followed Mr. Warfield, and took as his cue the kind of play in which Mr. Warfield appears, which he described as sweet and wholesome and like unto a "journey through a sea of flowers." Mr. Hopper regretted that that sort of play was not so popular as it was once and should now be.

"Why it has become so in this town," said Mr. Hopper, "that it is no longer a question with the theatregoers of where shall we go, but of where can we go. What can the producers have in mind by giving to the public all these prurient, disgusting, and vulgar plays? The decent public won't stand for them, and it is time a halt was called.

"Going to see Mr. Warfield, who is our honored guest, is a journey through a sea of flowers for his plays are the kind that do good, plays that are clean, sweet and wholesome. But what are we coming to! Can you tell me? What are we going to do about it? Not only is the salacious play having its disgusting inning in the regular theatre but it is also gaining a foothold in vaudeville, one house that I might name featuring the salacious almost entirely."

There were more than 600 persons in the room when Mr. Hopper denounced the salacious play, including many managers, some of whom have produced the kind of plays that called forth Mr. Hopper's protest.

Besides Mr. Hopper the speakers were Mr. Warfield, Rennold Wolf, Irving Fletcher and John W. Rumsey, the last named being the toastmaster.

In his speech Mr. Rumsey referred to Mr. Warfield as the magnate among actors. Mr. Warfield denied the charge.

"I counted my money this morning," said Mr. Warfield, "and I found that I was just $12 short of my first million."

Mr. Warfield was reminiscent in his speech. His early days in San Francisco and his appearance in cheap productions in New York, were he said, among his happiest memories. He recalled the days when he was a comedian with the old Weber-Fields company. He said he appreciated to the utmost the tribute of the Friars and their friends.

Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel, it was expected, would attend the dinner, but Mr. Mitchel attended the Gridiron Club dinner in Washington on Saturday night and did not feel able to attend two such lively affairs in succession. Instead he sent a letter, which was read by Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone.

"Please give to David Warfield," wrote Mr. Mitchel, "my deepest gratitude for many happy evenings. He is one of our country's greatest actors and finest gentlemen. Tell him and all the Friars how sorry I am not to be with you, but I have just returned from Washington, a mired out, and am compelled to keep an engagement made far in advance of the Friars's kind invitation."

Among those who attended the dinner were Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, George M. Cohan, Joseph Weber, Lew Fields, William Courtleigh, Digby Bell, Charles Burnham, Marc Klaw, Charles Elliott Warren, W. G. Besler, S. R. Guggenheim, Samuel Goldfish, Marshall P. Wilder, Second Deputy Police Commissioner George S. Dougherty, George J. Appleton, Arthur J. O'Keefe, Jim R. Ogden, Jerome Siegel, and Daniel Forhman.

$10
CHAUFFEURS' FUR COATS

A very remarkable opportunity to secure Genuine Black and Natural Goat Coats of great warmth, beauty and durability. Reduced from $30.00 and $35.00 to $10.00 each. Also other furs for motoring, street and dress wear at exceptional prices: Seal Caps, $5.00; Black Dog Robes, $12.50; Gloves and Gauntlets, $3.75.

JOHN RUSZITS FUR CO., 7 EAST 48TH STREET

PLAN TO FIT OUT BIG AQUITANIA SOON

Cunard Line's New Giantess Is About Ready to Leave the Clyde.

EFFORTS TO INSURE SAFETY

Double Skin in Vulnerable Parts—British Rules May Be Revised Governing Safety Appliances.

According to reports received from Liverpool by the local agents of the Cunard Line, the new Aquitania is approaching completion and it is expected will leave the shipyard at Clydebank early in the year and proceed to the Mersey, near Liverpool, to be fitted out for service. The Aquitania's dimensions are: 901 feet length, 97 feet beam, and 92 feet 6 inches depth, hold to boat deck. The new ship is of 47,000 gross tonnage. She will be driven by four turbine engines of 60,000 horse power, which are guaranteed by the builders to give her an average speed of 23 knots an hour.

This will enable the Aquitania to land her passengers in New York regularly on Fridays and Liverpool on Tuesdays. Although the Aquitania is 15,000 tons larger than the Mauretania, it is said that the Aquitania will burn less coal than the Mauretania, which has 72,000 horse power. Coal consumption is increased enormously to obtain the extra two knots above the 23 to make the Mauretania's average of 25 knots. The Aquitania will have accommodation for 3,250 passengers of all classes. There will be eight decks. Provision will be made for 800 first-class passengers.

There will not be upper and lower dining saloons as in the Mauretania and Lusitania. The dining saloon will be on the "D" deck with seating accommodation for 800 passengers. In addition there will be a grill room on the same deck. On the "A" deck there will be the drawing room, social hall, and galleries, lounge and smoking room, veranda cafés and gymnasium. A swimming pool and turkish bath will be placed on the lower deck below the cabins. One of the features of the upper promenade deck will be space raised a foot above the level of the deck about twelve feet from the rail so that passengers will be able to rest in their chairs without being bumped by promenaders who will have a clear room for walking.

The Aquitania will be equipped with the anti-rolling tanks which have proved to be a success in the Laconia. With regard to safety it is said that the Aquitania will have every modern appliance to make her a huge lifeboat. She will be supplied with boats and rafts according to the British Board of Trade regulations which are now being revised, provide accommodations for her 3,250 passengers and crew of 1,000. Extending throughout the vulnerable parts of the ship there is a double skin, the inner as well as the outer being watertight. The space between them is about 15 feet. At short intervals there are bulkheads dividing this space into relatively small compartments. In case the hull is pierced in a collision this would limit the ingress of the sea to a small area. In addition there are 16 watertight bulkheads extending from port to starboard side. The Aquitania will have watertight decks similar to those of the Mauretania and Lusitania.

Although it has not been announced officially at the office of the Cunard Line in Liverpool, it is understood that Capt. William T. Turner will command the Aquitania. Capt. Turner will leave the Mauretania at the end of January to superintend the completion of the ship and bring her from the Clyde to the Mersey. Other officers of the new ship will be James Poynton, surgeon, from the Lusitania; T. Graham, purser, from the Mauretania, and William H. Allison, chief steward, from the Lusitania.

The Aquitania, it is expected, will enter the Atlantic service from Liverpool on June 28 next, and sail from New York on Wednesday, July 4. In order to accommodate the Aquitania the Cunard piers at the foot of West Fourteenth Street, which now are 825 feet long, will be extended 100 feet. The work will be begun in the Spring and will be of a temporary nature to enable the company to dock the ship while the new 1,000-foot piers are being constructed. An English naval architect, who is staying in New York, said last night that the rules governing marine safety appliances were now under consideration in London and it was possible that all British ships would have to make drastic changes in their lifeboat equipment, not only in the number of boats, he said, but in the methods of launching them in time of peril.

BROWNE PRAISES GLYNN.

Governor the Modern Lincoln in Freeing Workers, Says Minister.

The Rev. Dr. Edward B. M. Browne, the only one of President Grant's pallbearers now living, yesterday sent the following telegram to Gov. Glynn at Albany:

"To the Progressive Young Democratic Governor a fossilized old Republican high private sends sincere congratulations on the Workingmen's Compensation bill.

"Like Lincoln, the liberator of human slavery fifty years ago, you are the modern Lincoln, the liberator of industrial slavery. Unborn generations of Americans will bless Glynn as we are blessing Lincoln to-day.

"Opening the session of the Legislature last Monday, I prayed that our legislators may be blessed with Divine insight to study the conditions of our toiling masses and pass the bill now pending for their relief,' and I am happy to see my prayer answered so soon by a unanimous vote of the Assembly.

"Our State and our nation will ever cherish the noble, unselfish character of Gov Glynn."

We are telling our Christmas story in displays of cigars in our store windows.

The cigars are the famous brands sold at UNITED CIGAR STORE prices which every day in the year—from one Christmas to another—hold the favor of the largest constituency of smokers in the world.

Selections may be made from the brands mentioned here with the least possible chance of not suiting the man who is to smoke them.

In our cigars popular taste has been standardized by the favor of millions of smokers who know.

The following prices are for boxes of 25. (Boxes of 50 at the same rate.)

CLEAR HAVANAS

At $2.00 a Box
EL PRINCIPE DE GALES Governor
HAVANA-AMERICAN Senator

At $2.50 a Box
HAVANA-AMERICAN Ambassador
HAVANA-AMERICAN Universal
FLOR DE MURIAS Tulipano

At $2.88 a Box
EL PRINCIPE DE GALES Perfecto Excellente

At $3.00 a Box
FLOR DE MURIAS Perfeccionado
FLOR DE VALDES Alwonda
HAVANA-AMERICAN Perfecto Royal

At $4.00 a Box
FLOR DE MURIAS Perfecto

At $6.00 a Box
FLOR DE MURIAS Corona

FINE DOMESTIC

At $1.00 a Box
GENERAL BRADDOCK Colonial
COAST TO COAST Londres

At $1.15 a Box
DUKE OF MORELAND Perfecto

At $1.25 a Box
LADY CHURCHILL Soberano
BENEFACTOR Superior
ROBIN HOOD Club-House
PALMA DE CUBA Bouquet

At $1.50 a Box
PALMA DE CUBA Media Perfecto
SENSORIA Perfecto
BENEFACTOR Invincible

At $2.00 a Box
ORLANDO Media Perfecto
SPENCER ARMS Perfecto

At $2.50 a Box
ORLANDO Bismarck
LA REGINA Perfecto

Orders by mail filled all charges prepaid. Address Mail Order Service, Flatiron Building, New York.

The finest line of Briar and Meerschaum Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, etc., to be found anywhere.

UNITED CIGAR STORES

Carstairs Rye

Should Auld Acquaintance be Forgot?

When there are "cups o' kindness" to be taken, when there are toasts to be made or healths proposed, the best is not too good.

At such times don't forget "Carstairs"—an "auld acquaintance" of the majority of discriminating whiskey users. You will find "Carstairs" at leading clubs, hotels, cafes, restaurants. A favorite in the home.

Skilfully blended of selected ryes Aged in wood.

The numbered label shows our bottling.

Established 1788

1788

The Postmistress Lost Her Job

after twenty years because she delayed the mails to help her neighbors. "Partners" is Margaret Deland's new book about this girl, about her mother—and the neighbors! A wonderfully sympathetic story it is, and there's a man, too, or else the book couldn't be called "Partners."

Here are the Books for Giving:

THE WAY HOME
By the Author of "The Inner Shrine" (Basil King)

THE PASSIONATE FRIENDS
By H. G. Wells

THE JUDGMENT HOUSE
By Sir Gilbert Parker

"PEANUT"
By Albert Bigelow Paine

THE IRON TRAIL
By Rex Beach

A CHANGED MAN
By Thomas Hardy

THE HOUSE OF HAPPINESS
By Kate Langley Bosher

THE CORYSTON FAMILY
By Mrs. Humphry Ward

THE DESIRED WOMAN
By Will N. Harben

FAMILIAR SPANISH TRAVELS
By William Dean Howells

THE GOLDEN RULE DOLLIVERS
By Margaret Cameron

THE MAIN ROAD
By Maude Radford Warren

JOE THE BOOK FARMER
By Garrard Harris

BOOK OF INDIAN BRAVES
By Kate Dickinson Sweetser

MARK TIDD
By Clarence B. Kelland

GULLIVER'S TRAVELS
New Illustrated Edition

THIRTY PIECES OF SILVER
By Clarence B. Kelland

TO-DAY
At any Book Store
Harper & Brothers

Makes you *feel* clean

WHETHER for the bath or toilet the rich, creamy lather of Resinol Soap gives a sense of cleanliness that is impossible with soaps which are not themselves pure and clean, or which are overburdened with cloying perfumes.

Resinol Soap is free from alkali and artificial color, its rich coppery brown being due to the soothing, antiseptic Resinol balsams it contains.

25 cents wherever toilet goods are sold. For free guest-room size trial cake, write to Dept. 2-F, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

Hunyadi János

Natural Laxative Water

Recommended by Physicians

Refuse Substitutes

Best remedy for

CONSTIPATION

BY WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

NEW TARIFF HELPS SOME BRITISH TRADE

Most Manufacturers, However, Are Still Acting with Caution.

FEAR TO ENLARGE PLANTS

Are Waiting to See Whether America Sustains the Wilson Policy.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 15.—The Times publishes a series of reports from the chief English industrial centres, as well as from Dundee and Belfast, on the actual or prospective effects of the Underwood tariff upon British trade with the United States.

As might be expected, the reports vary very much in character, some being optimistic and others doubtful. Some recall the characteristically British attitude of caution and suspended judgment in a marked degree. In perhaps the majority of industrial towns no appreciable expansion of business has yet been experienced, but in several cases, notably in Leeds, Dundee, and Belfast, a distinct fillip has already been given to trade by the lowering of the tariff barrier.

In a few places it appears to be realized that the effect may not be entirely one-sided, and that, in fact, American manufacturers in certain lines may become formidable rivals in the home market.

The prevailing attitude is perhaps best described as one of hopeful but cautious anticipation. "But," says The Times, "the reports generally lend no support to the view, which is apparently entertained in some quarters on the other side of the Atlantic, that British manufacturers and merchants are not either well informed with regard to the opportunities presented by recent fiscal legislation or indisposed to take the fullest advantage of them."

From more than one centre it is reported that British manufacturers whose existing plant has been for the most part fully employed during the recent period of good trade are reluctant to embark their capital in preparing for the demands expected from America until they are convinced that the new tariff policy is not likely to be reversed by a popular reaction.

A curious outcome of the new tariff is that the concession made to Southern cotton growers has already revived a dead industry at Dundee, where machines are working at full pressure to supply the demands for heavy rove bagging for wrapping bales of cotton.

Sometimes, however, the new tariff has proved a double-edged weapon. Nottingham, for instance, produces both machine-made lace and machinery for making it. Even under the old tariff the value of the lace exported to the United States averaged $5,000,000 yearly, and some increase has been noted since the new tariff, though this is ascribed to the accumulation of stock; but the lacemakers fear that ultimately not they, but the makers of lacemaking machinery, will benefit by the Underwood tariff, since the reduction of the duty on machinery may lead their American competitors to increase their plants. Similarly, in Northampton and Leeds the American demand for British leather will, it is feared, by increasing its price at home, react unfavorably upon the English bootmaking industry.

MORTARS FOR THE CANAL.

The Cristobal Carries the First of the Weapons for Panama Forts.

When the Cristobal of the Panama Railroad and Steamship Line sails for Panama to-day she will carry fourteen large mortars, the first of the weapons for the fortifications at the Atlantic and Pacific entrances to the canal.

The carriages for these mortars were constructed in the Government works in the Canal Zone, and have been put in place. Within two weeks the guns will be mounted and ready for use. A detachment of coast artillerymen will sail with the guns to-day on the Cristobal.

The largest gun in the Panama fortifications will be a sixteen-inch rifle, which will be installed at the Pacific entrance. It will be carried by the Cristobal on her next trip, about the middle of January.

The mortars will be divided between the forts at each end of the canal. At the Atlantic entrance they will be on Margarita Island and at Toro Point, guarding the east and west sides of the canal. At the Pacific entrance the forts are on the Islands of Flamenco, Perico, and Naos, in Panama Bay, and on the mainland at Balboa.

The plans of the fortifications, so far as they have been made public, call for twenty-five twelve-inch mortars, batteries of fourteen-inch rifles, six-inch rifles, and the sixteen-inch gun.

In addition to the forts at the entrances of the canal, inland defenses will be constructed along the shores of the canal. The headquarters for the army, navy, and Marine Corps on the Isthmus will be at the Pacific entrance of the canal, but several posts will be maintained elsewhere, including the Atlantic entrance the locks, probably at some point along Culebra cut, and at Gatun dam, the most vulnerable spot on the canal.

The greatest secrecy has been maintained by Col Goethals in constructing the forts, and little is known of what has been done. No tourists have been permitted to inspect the works except upon written permission from Col. Goethals, and much of the work has been under the direction of Lieut. George H. Goethals, a son of the canal builder.

The question of fortifying the canal at first met with much opposition, but the matter was definitely settled in the Spring of 1911 when Congress voted an appropriation of $8,000,000 for building the forts. The entire cost will probably come within that figure.

May Fly Over Andes This Week.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 14.—Señor Figueroa, who plans a flight over the Andes, left here to-day for the foot of the mountains and hopes to carry out his project this week. The flight will be attempted over an altitude of nearly 20,000 feet.

ENGLAND NOT TO BLAME

So Committee Thinks in Regard to Exposition Agreement.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The influential committee of British business men which is asking the British Government to reconsider its decision not to participate in the Panama Exposition has issued a reply to the statements as to why Germany should not participate in the Exposition. It is pointed out that these statements may possibly be misconstrued as reasons for justifying the British Government in taking a similar course. With reference to the statement that the Anglo-German agreement not to participate in the Exposition was made on the initiative of Great Britain, the committee says:

"It is inconceivable that the British Government has imposed upon Germany a moral obligation utterly at variance with the friendly sentiment existing between Great Britain and the United States, or a prohibition which, in the opinion of the leading business men of this country, would be detrimental to our own trade on the Pacific coasts of North and South America."

GERMANS FOR NAVAL TRUCE

Pacifists of the Empire Encouraged by Action in Congress.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—The large majority by which the "naval holiday" resolution passed the American House of Representatives has attracted interest and favorable comment from friends of peace in Germany, and the attitude of the United States on the proposal that international naval construction be discontinued for one year is regarded as one of possibly far-reaching influence.

The situation just now is at a standstill, so far as Great Britain and Germany are concerned, and American initiative at this juncture would have many advantages, in the opinion of certain German naval officers. Unlike the proposals to this end put forward by Great Britain, the suggestion from a neutral nation that the building of battleships be discontinued for twelve months would be open to no suspicion of hostile intent. Addressed to all nations, it would avoid one of the main objections to the British plan, which is that neither Great Britain nor Germany, nor any other two nations, can afford to stop building battleships if other countries continue their naval programme. It need contain no "jokers," such as the exception allowing England to build battleships for Mediterranean service and to accept three Canadian battleships or their equivalent, while other nations are observing the naval truce.

It is suggested that the American proposals, if made, should be worded so clearly as to leave no room for evasion by diverting funds saved on battleships to the construction of cruisers, torpedo boats, submarines, or airships, or by providing for accelerated construction in following years.

There is naturally little or no sympathy at the Admiralty for the idea, but in Government circles outside the Admiralty such a proposal might not be altogether unwelcome. The Treasury Department, forced to devise schemes for new taxation, and the majority of the Reichstag, faced with the unpopular task of voting them, are against any increase in naval expenditure. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg is already pledged to consider any scheme for a limitation of naval armaments along such lines, and the recent announcement of his friend and colleague, Baron von Hertling, Prime Minister of Bavaria, that his State and the nation can bear no further taxation for military purposes for years to come, will strengthen the Chancellor's hands in the struggle with the Army and Naval leaders.

JAPAN LAUNCHES CRUISER.

The Haruna a Sister Ship of the Kongo, Built in England.

KOBE, Japan, Dec. 14.—The battle cruiser Haruna, a sister ship of the Kongo, which was built in England for the Japanese Navy, was launched here to-day. Japan will build three superdreadnoughts in 1914 in home dockyards.

Though classified as a battle cruiser, the Haruna, in size and power, will be almost the equal of the United States battleship Texas. In speed and radius of action she should be superior to the Texas.

The Haruna is 704 feet long, 92 feet in breadth, and has a draught of 27 feet 6 inches. Her displacement is 27,500 tons and she has a full coal capacity of 4,000 tons, and an oil fuel capacity of 1,000 tons. Her shaft horse power is 70,000 tons.

The armament of the Haruna will consist of 8 fourteen-inch guns mounted in four barbettes, two forward and two aft, and they can fire on either broadside. On the upper level deck on both sides are mounted batteries of six-inch guns. The main broadside armor is of special quality of steel and is equal in thickness to that of any battle cruiser yet designed. The Haruna's specifications call for a speed of at least 28 knots.

3,000 FAMILIES NEED YOUR HELP

In most of these homes their only Christmas cheer and Winter comfort will be what you and others make it possible for us to give.

Misfortune of some kind has made their every-day life barren and cheerless.

Will you not make their Christmas the beginning of hope and courage instead of a day of lonely bitterness?

Let us be your Santa Claus to one or more of these needy families.

Our gifts fit the need of each recipient. They bring both cheer and comfort.

Send contributions to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22nd Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
R. Fulton Cutting, President.

LONDON POLICE GET MISS EMERSON AGAIN

Michigan Girl the Central Figure in a Lively Battle at Suffragette Outbreak.

ONCE IN HOLLOWAY JAIL

Third Time Within a Year That She Has Clashed with the Police—Mounted Men Charge Mob.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Miss Zelie Emerson of Jackson, Mich., was again arrested as a result of a suffragette disturbance in the east end of London to-night, during which there were some wild scenes witnessed.

Despite police warnings, a suffragette procession some 200 strong started out with the intention of demonstrating outside the houses of several local councillors, who had shown anti-suffragette sympathies. A detachment of foot and mounted police quickly arrived on the scene, surrounded the demonstrators, attempted to persuade them from carrying out their intention, but they were not successful. On her arrival outside the house of one of the councillors, Miss Emerson stepped forward as if to make a speech. With a sudden movement, which took every one by surprise, the mounted police turned their horses and charged the crowd. The shouts of the police officers directing their men to clear the streets were mingled with the cries and yells of women and children, who rushed to seek safety.

Miss Emerson was seized, and several men and women attempted to rescue her. For a time she was the centre of a furious fight between the crowd and her captors. Similar struggles took place in other parts of the street. The main body of the marchers rushed helter skelter up and down the street in front of the mounted police shrieking wildly at their pursuers, while some women and children were thrown to the ground in the melee, several being trampled on in the semi-darkness.

Within a few minutes the street was practically cleared, save for the remnants of the encounter in the form of banners and numerous sticks.

Miss Emerson and three men who were with her were arrested and detained at the police station.

Miss Zelia Emerson is the granddaughter of Dr. Alfred Passavant, founder of hospitals that bear his name in Chicago, Pittsburgh, and Milwaukee. She inherited an estate from her father, a wealthy manufacturer, but gave up social life and has devoted most of her time and means to the cause of working women and suffrage. She came to New York to study social conditions worked in department stores, and once was employed as a scrubwoman in a big hotel to get practical knowledge of the lives of working women. She is a graduate of Northwestern University.

Last March while in London with her mother, her activity with the militant suffragettes got her in trouble. With Sylvia Pankhurst she was arrested for window smashing and was sentenced to two months at hard labor in Holloway jail. The policeman who arrested her had to call for help, and afterward he complained that Miss Emerson had handled him roughly in the fight.

Miss Emerson refused to eat the prison fare and it was asserted by her friends in London that she was subjected to cruel treatment in the effort to force her to take nourishment. Miss Scott-Troy of San Francisco cabled to Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, requesting him to enlist the American Government in a demand for her release or assurance of better treatment while in prison.

The English suffragettes made a big demonstration and serenaded Miss Emerson while she was in jail. On March 31 Mrs. Emerson cabled this request to Secretary Bryan on behalf of her daughter.

"Can nothing be done to secure the immediate release of my daughter, now being forcibly fed in Holloway Jail, and in a precarious condition? Surely America will not permit the continuance of this barbarity toward Zelie C. Emerson."

The State Department decided there was no ground for interference by this Government. Miss Emerson finally was released on April 8. On Nov. 5 Miss Emerson was injured in the riot at Bow Baths in the East End of London, and was reported to be suffering from concussion of the brain. She was knocked down by a blow from a club, it is said.

CHINA SEEKS AMERICAN AID.

Wants a $20,000,000 Loan to Prevent Flood Damage.

PEKING, Dec. 14.—The Chinese Government has made application to the United States Legation for American assistance in controlling the Hwai River, which traverses Southern Honan and Northern Anhui Provinces and empties into Lake Hungtze. The river each year rises and floods the country, causing large loss of life and great damage to property.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars from the United States have been distributed for the relief of famine along the Hwai River in recent years, and three years ago the Red Cross sent Charles Davis Jameson, an American civil engineer, to survey the country through which the river passes and make plans for keeping the water within its course. It is Mr. Jameson's project which the Government desires to carry out. Twenty million dollars will be required for this purpose. It will be secured by a concession of the vast area of reclaimed land.

Paul Reinsch, the American Minister, has sent to Washington a full report on the project and says he hopes American financiers can be found to undertake it.

Mrs. Sykes to Wed in England.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A marriage has been arranged to take place quietly in February between Sir J. L. E. Spearman and Mrs. Sykes, widow of Richard Sykes of Denver and daughter of the late Frederick Eastwood of Huddersfield.

Lodge Re-elects Its First President.

Ernest Nathan, President of the Beth Elohin Temple in Keap Street, Brooklyn, was elected yesterday President of Illel Lodge of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith. When this lodge was founded fifty years ago, Mr. Nathan was made its President, and served as such for ten years. He is now 79 years old. In January the golden jubilee of the lodge will be celebrated.

GREECE TAKES OVER CRETE.

Hellenic King Runs Up Flag with Imposing Annexation Ceremonial.

CANEA, Crete, Dec. 14.—The formal annexation of the island of Crete to Greece was carried out to-day with imposing ceremonial. King Constantine personally ran up the Hellenic flag over the fort. People flocked to the capital from all parts of the island and from Greece, and tumultuously greeted the King, the Crown Prince, Premier Venizelos, and the other Ministers.

A Te Deum in the cathedral was attended by the foreign Consuls, and subsequently the King was present at another thanksgiving service in the synagogue.

The Island of Crete was finally evacuated on Feb. 15 last by the protecting powers, Great Britain, Russia, France, and Italy, and the Greek flag was hoisted. A detachment of bluejackets and marines from the British cruiser Yarmouth hauled down the flags of the powers, which had flown since 1898, as well as the flag of Turkey, with full military honors.

Miss Anna Gardiner Engaged.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The engagement is announced of Roger Francis Draper, son of the Rev. W. H. Draper of Leeds, and Miss Anna Lowell Gardiner, daughter of Robert H. Gardiner of Gardiner, Me., and Boston.

MAKE "POISON PEN" ARREST

Miss Davis of Wilkes-Barre Accused of Attacking Mrs. Wallace.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn., Dec. 14.—Miss Kate Davis of Wilkes-Barre, one of the most prominent social workers in Northeastern Pennsylvania and a well-known moving-picture censor, has been held under $1,000 bail for her appearance in court on the charge of being the author of "poison-pen" letters sent through the mails attacking Mrs. C. J. Wallace, also prominent as a social worker, a member of the County Board of Visitation, and the wife of Dr. C. J Wallace, a leading physician.

Dozens of "poison-pen" letters sent to prominent social workers of the Wyoming Valley are to be introduced at the trial of Miss Davis. These letters are unsigned, and they all attack Mrs. Wallace. The letters made their appearance soon after Miss Davis published a signed article criticising Mrs. Wallace.

The epistles are all in the same handwriting, and Mrs. Wallace declares she will be able to prove that they are in the handwriting of Miss Davis. Mrs. Wallace refuses to discuss the case for publication. Her husband said to-night:

"Poison-pen letters have been sent to many prominent people, attacking Mrs. Wallace, and I have decided to prosecute this case just as far as the law will permit."

Miss Davis arrived home last night from Minneapolis, where she attended the Purity Congress. She says there is no truth in the charges, and asserts her arrest is the result of a plot hatched during her absence from the city.

HUSBAND SLAYS RIVAL.

Wrests Gun from Wife and Shoots Man as He Begs for Mercy.

Special to The New York Times

BELMAR, Dec. 14.—Taking a shot gun away from his wife, Charles Clayton of West Belmar followed Fred Gaskin from the Clayton home into the yard early this morning and killed him. Clayton is in the County Jail at Freehold. He made a full confession and told Coroner Albert W. Bennett and County Detective Elwood Minugh how he chased Gaskin from his house, cornered him in the yard and mercilessly pulled the trigger as the man begged him not to shoot.

Gaskin, who is married, is a step-son of Collector Charles White of Wall Township, a prominent politician and farmer. He was one of a party of six whom Clayton invited to his home last night. Several hours later, when he missed them, Clayton started to look for Gaskin and his wife. He found them, he said, in his wife's room. He threatened to kill Gaskin and left the room to get a shot gun. His wife followed him and while they fought for possession of the weapon Gaskin got out of the house. Clayton and his wife struggled for the gun, chinaware was broken, pictures smashed and furniture overturned, but Clayton wrested the weapon from his wife's hands and left the house.

In the yard he found Gaskin, who was trying to escape over a fence. Seeing Clayton, he stopped and begged him not to shoot. The infuriated husband raised the weapon until the tip of the barrel almost touched his victim and pulled the trigger.

TIFFANY & Co.

SILVER FORKS AND SPOONS AT $1.00 PER OUNCE

NEW YORK PARIS LONDON

Get Your Christmas Ingersoll at your Dealer's To-day.

CROWD BEATS POLICEMAN.

New York Football Players Arrested in Newark.

A crowd of Manhattan and Brooklyn football players attacked and beat a policeman at the Market Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Newark, last night because he interfered when the men were creating a disturbance in the station and terrorizing a number of young women and men waiting for a New York bound train.

The men pounced upon the policeman and, after taking his revolver and billy away from him, threw him to the floor and punched and beat him unmercifully, despite the protests of several men in the room. Some one sent in a hurry call for the reserves and when they arrived at the station, they placed nine of the players under arrest and started out to look for others who fled just before the reserves arrived.

Those placed under arrest were taken to the station, where they gave their names as Michael Hanrahan, 524 First Avenue, Manhattan; James Dugan, 241 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn; Daniel Phelan, 218 West 116th Street, Manhattan; Patrick Conway, 158 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn; Edward Conway, 312 East Fifty-first Street, Manhattan; Walter Welch, 312 East Fifty-first Street, Manhattan; Richard Dalton, 20 Devereaux Place, Brooklyn; Edward O'Shea, 535 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, and Thomas Phelan, 205 East Fourteenth Street, Manhattan.

The police later on rounded up nine more prisoners, seven of whom they charged with assaulting the officer, and the other two were held on suspicion. The prisoners gave their names as John Hanrahan, 524 First Avenue, Manhattan; William Lauber, 475 Willis Avenue, the Bronx; John Cunningham, 312 East Fifty-first Street, Manhattan; James Colby, 609 Third Avenue; Francis Maher, 603 Third Avenue; James Daly, 482 West Thirty-first Street, and Patrick Cunningham, 337 East Fifty-eighth Street, all of Manhattan. The prisoners arrested on suspicion gave their names as Patrick Comerford of 408 West Thirty-fourth Street, and Cornelius Phelan of 603 Third Avenue, Manhattan.

They will be arraigned in Police Court this morning.

ASKS PRAYERS FOR WHITMAN

Dr. Jowett Seeks Divine Guidance for District Attorney's Inquiry.

When, in the course of his sermon yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. John Henry Jowett came to speak of the relation of a man to his city, he asked the prayers of the congregation on behalf of District Attorney Whitman's fight against evil in government.

"How," he asked, "do I stand in relation to my country? Am I merely being ministered to or do I minister? Am I here in New York merely to make a living or to give a life? Jesus never looked upon Jerusalem as a metropolis out of which to get all he could—a field for self-aggrandisement. Jesus wept over Jerusalem. How many in New York have wept for New York? How many have prayed for New York?

"What is my relation toward my city? Do I pray for the men wrestling with corporate evils? Do I pray for the men fighting the powers of civic wrong and working for the redemption of New York? No man has a right to criticise another for whom he has not prayed.

"What is my attitude toward Mr Whitman? How often have I prayed for Mr. Whitman? I pray that the spirit may infuse us all to pray: 'May God guide Mr. Whitman. May Mr Whitman's vision remain clear. May his purpose remain unswerved. I pray for all Mr. Whitman's supporters."

Have you ordered A "FERRIS" Christmas Ham of Park & Tilford?

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

For a limited period

Orders accepted for Women's Tailored Suits and Gowns, copies of advance models, at the following

Special Prices

Tailored Suits of the new fabrics, also in light weight materials for Southern wear. 57.50

Gowns for house and street wear, in Satin and Serge combinations. 65.00

Attractive model in Taffeta for afternoon wear. 75.00

Evening Gowns in Crepe de Chine, Taffeta, or Callot Satin. 95.00, 110.00 and 125.00

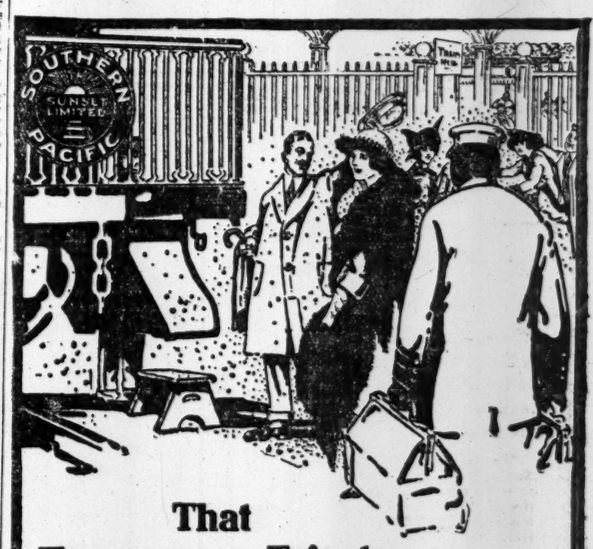
Final reductions on Imported models. 65.00, 85.00 and 100.00

B. Altman & Co.

have now ready a number of the latest fashionable models in Afternoon and Evening Gowns and Tailor-made Suits, from which orders are being taken for reproductions at moderate prices.

Dressmaking and Tailoring Department
Third Floor

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.



That Honeymoon Trip to California!

No trip is ever selected with greater care and thought for comfort, luxury, speed and scenery. What's good enough for the bride and groom is good enough for all. Travel via the

SUNSET LIMITED

Every Day Solid Pullman Train No Extra Fare

And leave behind raw winds, snow and slush, colds and coughs for a climate of perpetual sunshine.

Southern Pacific Sunset Route

THE EXPOSITION LINE, 1915

New Orleans —— Los Angeles —— San Francisco

Choice of Water or Rail Routes from Eastern Points

Oil burning locomotives. Rock ballasted road bed. No cinders. No dust. Automatic electric block safety signals.

Phone, call or write for information and descriptive literature

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564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE 46th & 47th STS.

HAVE ARRANGED, BEGINNING TO-DAY,

Important Sales of Christmas Furs

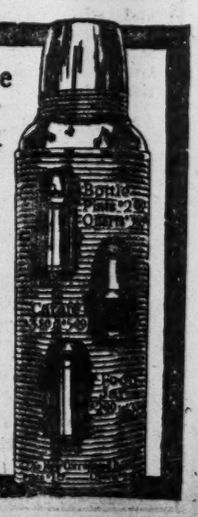
Fur Coats—Fur Sets—Separate Furs

ALSO

Luxurious Fur-trimmed Wraps at very great reductions

Make Your Gift a Useful One

"Spugs," the national society for the prevention of making useless gifts, are booming the Xmas sales of Thermos this year.



THERMOS

is both useful and beautiful. Keeps any liquid steaming hot or icy cold. Ideal for the aged, the invalid, the sportsman and athlete. For children at school, or for the worker in the office and factory, it is indispensable.

Thermos Bottles, $1.00 to $3.00.
Thermos Carafes, $3.50 and $5.00.

At all Good Dealers in Your City
Look for the name Thermos on the bottom

American Thermos Bottle Company
Norwich, Conn.

If You Realized What It Could Do for You in Your Business You Would Locate in The

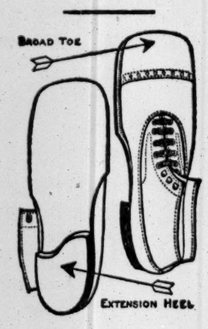
Woolworth Building.

Ground Floor Stores $4,000 per annum and upward. Office space at reasonable rates.

Edward J. Hogan, Agent.
Tel. 5524 Barclay.

The **Coward Shoe**

"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."



Freedom to toes, ankles held rightly, help the child walk surely and sprightly.

Coward Arch Support Shoe and Coward Extension Heel, have been made by James S. Coward, in his Custom Department for over 33 years.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE
JAMES S. COWARD
264-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(NEAR WARREN STREET)
Mail Orders Filled | Send for Catalogue

AN ADVERTISING EVENT

"Women's Wear," the well-known dry goods trade publication, in its issue of December 8th said:

"In the New York Times Sunday issue Gimbel Brothers carried a full twelve-page section of Christmas advertising, which, to judge from the well-filled aisles of the store this morning, has met with large response. The Gimbel advertising section was of a high order, both as regards typography and art work and for the naked statements which comprised the long lists of merchandise offerings intended as 'gift suggestions.'.

"No reference to bargains or price comparisons appeared in the twelve pages and the advertisement was especially noteworthy for the individuality of the whole idea. It resembled no other store's publicity."

This advertisement was the largest single advertisement of any store ever printed in a New York daily newspaper. It was nearly one-tenth of the entire Christmas Number, and 50,000 pounds, or one carload, of paper was needed to print it. Over 250,000 copies of the Christmas Number were printed and sold, including, of course, this twelve-page section, containing the Gimbel Brothers' advertisement.

ANY HIGH-CLASS ADVERTISEMENT, WHETHER IT BE THE LARGEST EVER PRINTED OR THE SMALLEST, WHEN INSERTED IN THE NEW YORK TIMES, DAILY OR SUNDAY, REACHES THE LARGEST NUMBER OF POSSIBLE PURCHASERS.

SALVADOREANS SLAP NICARAGUAN TREATY

Central American Association Assails Our Proposed Compact with Sister Republic.

REGARDS DIAZ AS A PUPPET

Chairman of Body in Letter to Washington Aims a Hard Blow at "Dollar Diplomacy."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Allegations, involving the good faith of the Governments of the United States and of Nicaragua, are made in a protest against the pending Nicaraguan treaty in a letter just received by members of the Senate and House committees dealing with foreign affairs. The protest is signed by Federico Penado, Chairman of the Salvadorean Committee of the National Central American Association. Señor Penado is a leading lawyer in San Salvador, and formerly was a Deputy in the Salvadorean Assembly. He also has served as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that country.

According to Señor Penado, the Government of Nicaragua under the Presidency of Adolpho Diaz, is a counterfeit one without constitutional authority and is propped up by American arms. The allegation is made by Señor Penado that so long as the Nicaraguan treaty is not finally adopted, the American Government continues to retain a detachment of bluejackets in the Executive Mansion at Managua, to overawe the patriots of that country and guard President Diaz from his own constituents.

The Nicaraguan treaty has been pending before the United States Senate since the closing days of the Taft Administration, and, in amended form, was urged by Secretary Bryan early last Summer.

With the close of the extraordinary session of the Senate on Dec. 1, without a favorable report from the Foreign Relations Committee on the treaty, it had to be resubmitted to the Senate, which has not yet referred it to the Foreign Relations Committee. Senator Bacon, Chairman of that committee, said to-day that the treaty was now before the Foreign Relations Committee. This committee is to have a meeting the latter part of this week.

Shatters Dream of an Alliance.

Señor Penado asserts that the ratification of this treaty would establish an American protectorate over Nicaragua that would isolate that country and shatter the dream of a Central American alliance of the republics of Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, Guatemala and Costa Rica. Here is the Penado protest:

"Republic of El Salvador, San Salvador, Oct. 15, 1913.

"Dear Sir: The people of El Salvador, in the conviction that their vital interests are at stake, have delegated a committee, of which I am Chairman, to do everything in their power to assist those members of the American Congress, who care to better inform themselves regarding the proposed Nicaraguan treaty, the confirmation of which, I understand, will soon be submitted to the Congress for decision.

"In conformity with the wishes of my fellow-citizens, I am sending a summary of the facts pertaining to the Nicaraguan treaty, with all the events that led up to it, and the sentiments of the Salvadorean people, as expressed in mass meetings, held in every community of the republic by representative gatherings of all classes. This statement was produced in an effort to rectify as much as possible the misinformation that the newspaper comments on the matter indicate prevails in the United States. I hope that it will receive your careful perusal.

"I am merely repeating what is generally conceded throughout Central America when I say that the proposed treaty is the product of a frame-up between 'dollar diplomacy' and Nicaraguan traitors. The present Nicaraguan Government is but a satrapy of native hirelings, set up by the scandalous intrigues of the previous State Department, more for the purpose of turning the country over to Wall Street than for getting a bargain in the canal rights.

Hits at Knox.

"It is significant that Adolpho Diaz, before becoming a political tool, was bookkeeper in the Mines La Luz and 'Los Angeles' at Bluefields, Nicaragua, which are owned by the family of ex-Secretary Knox. It is notorious that the Government of Nicaragua maintained itself against a popular uprising only because of the unjustifiable support of it by American marines under Admiral Southerland. So long as the treaty is not finally adopted, the United States continues to retain in the Executive Mansion at Managua a detachment of bluejackets to overawe the patriots and guard President Diaz against his own constituents. Does this appeal to your sense of a square deal to the people of Nicaragua, who are solidly opposed to the iniquitous treaty?

"The Diaz régime, with which the United States is negotiating an agreement of such prime moment to the people of Nicaragua, is not only counterfeit and propped up by American arms, but is also absolutely unconstitutional. The only semblance of legal respectability that it possesses springs from an act of a constitutional convention, summoned by Diaz himself and composed of his virtual appointees, which prohibited the regular election and named the present incumbent as the nation's Chief Magistrate for the ensuing term of four years. The very terms of the treaty are ample proof that the only concern of the Diaz mercenaries in the matter is to retain the reins of office for their own aggrandizement.

"The canal route, with the cession of the Island of Little Corn and Great Corn, and a point in the Gulf of Fonseca for a naval station, are worth vastly more than the stipulated $3,000,000. I submit that in a free, world-wide contest of competitive bidding, these privileges would bring at least, as much as was paid for the Panama concession. But I believe there is a compensation more rational and more just than a mere cash stipend.

The Bone of Contention.

"Now that the Panama Canal is practically completed, what would be easier than that the United States move its mechanical equipment and army of employes into the San Juan River for the purpose of improving the same, so that steamers from the Atlantic could reach Lake Nicaragua?

"The Gulf of Fonseca belongs to the three States that inclose it. San Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua; therefore, the United States without the previous consent of the other two joint owners, cannot honorably make use of the naval base in these waters that Nicaragua presumes to cede.

"It is not open to doubt that the spirit and scope of the treaty nullify the independence and autonomy of Nicaragua and that the effect and consequences of its application will be to collocate that republic practically under the control and protection of the United States. Though the mere words of the Platt amendment be eliminated, it is out of the question for the United States to utilize in full all the rights secured through the treaty unless by exercising at least as much control as is now maintained over Panama, and Panama is an American protectorate.

"If Nicaragua parts with the smallest scintilla of her sovereignty she will have infringed the very fundamentals of the treaties of Washington, ratified by the five States of Central America. Three salient features of these pacts will automatically cease to exist, viz.: The Central American Court of Justice, the annual Central American conferences, and the International Bureau for Promoting the Common Interests.

Why Republics Object.

"There are many reasons why all Central Americans oppose the destruction of these institutions. Principal among them is the fact that the isolation of Nicaragua by means of an American protectorate would divide the territory of Central America and thus forever preclude the possibility of consolidating these five States into one republic, toward which the efforts of our best statesmen have been directed for three-quarters of a century and which still constitutes the paramount ambition of the five peoples. The other four commonwealths will have the right to regard as null and void any compromise on the part of Nicaragua that involves the alienation or impairment of her sovereignty in contravention of the obligations that the Washington pacts impose upon the contracting parties.

"On behalf of the Salvadorean committee of the National Central American Association I wish to respectfully submit to your sense of justice the advisability of employing the whole of your personal and political influence to counteract that iniquitous treaty.

"Believing that our caurse will receive your serious consideration, I beg to remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"FEDERICO PENADO,
"The Chairman of the Committee."

WHY MADRIZ FLED.

Nicaraguan, Under Oath, Put the Blame on American Bankers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—An inside story of the invasion of Nicaragua by American sailors and marines during and after the Estrada revolution of 1909 was obtained to-night by the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES. It was related by Juan Leetz, a Nicaraguan, in testimony before a sub-committee of the United States Senate, who heard him under oath in secret session at El Paso.

Leetz was Chief of Customs of Nicaragua under ex-President Zelaya, and later was Chief of Police of Nicaragua under Dr. José Madriz, who was President of Nicaragua from the time of the flight of Zelaya in December, 1909, until Aug. 2, 1910. According to the sworn testimony of Leetz before the Senate sub-committee, Dr. Madriz relinquished the Presidency and turned his power over to José Dolores Estrada and left Nicaragua because of the intervention of the United States.

Although taken at El Paso a year ago by Senators Albert B. Fall and William Alden Smith, the testimony of Leetz has not been made public.

Leetz told the Senate investigators that the Government of Adolpho Diaz, now President of Nicaragua, and an American syndicate of bankers, placed an American named Hamm in charge of the custom house of Nicaragua to act just as though the Nicaraguan treaty with the United States had been approved by the United States.

According to Leetz, American Minister Weitzel, who has since been superseded was instrumental, acting for the United States Government in forcing Estrada to resign and transfer power to Adolpho Diaz as new President of Nicaragua.

Leetz turned over to the Senate investigators many documents and letters in Spanish and English, code telegrams, and several private and confidential papers which belonged to ex-President Madriz. Leetz exhibited, but did not surrender two private and confidential letters from Admiral Kimball of the American Navy to Madriz. The Kimball letters indicated that Admiral Kimball regarded Dr. Madriz as a patriot, and favored his Government at a time when the American State Department, under Secretary Knox, refused to recognize the Madriz Government. Dr. Madriz is now dead, and these private and confidential letters were obtained by Leetz from Dr. Madriz's widow.

"Judging from documents in possession of the Nicaraguan Minister to Washington," said Mr. Leetz, "the Madriz Government would not listen to a proposition from Wall Street bankers in connection with a loan such as was made to San Domingo, and as at this time the revolutionists Estrada and Diaz did probably accept these propositions, this was the probable reason for the support they received from the State Department. Luis Felipe Correa could testify regarding this. He was the Nicaraguan Minister to the United States at the time. Dr. Madriz turned over his power to José Delores Estrada and left Nicaragua owing to intervention of the United States."

Tablet to Monitor Builder.

In the Church of the Ascension in Kent Street, Greenpoint, a memorial tablet was unveiled yesterday in honor of Thomas Fitch Rowland, who, as President of the Continental Iron Company during the civil war, superintended the construction of the Monitor. Bishop Darlington of Harrisburg, Penn., officiated in the unveiling services. The church is built on land given by Mr. Rowland.

FLEET HERE TO-DAY FROM LONG CRUISE

5,000 Sailors Will Be Paid Off and Spend Christmas in New York.

BADGER SOON TO RETIRE

Winslow Expected to Succeed Him as Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet.

The superdreadnought Wyoming, flagship of Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet, and three of the five superdreadnoughts and dreadnoughts of the First Division of the fleet, are due in New York this morning. The vessels, in addition to the Wyoming, are the Arkansas, flagship of Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, commanding the first division, and the sisterships Florida and Utah. The dreadnought North Dakota, also of the first division, awaits the ships in New York, while the Delaware, the fifth ship of the division, is now en route to Norfolk.

The ships are returning from the Mediterranean cruise, and will remain in New York probably until after the Christmas holidays unless the Mexican situation should become so acute as to necessitate their going to Mexican waters to reinforce the fleet now there under command of Rear Admiral Fletcher. In that event Admiral Badger would assume command of all the American ships in Mexican waters, with Admiral Fletcher second in command.

The arrival of the Wyoming and the three ships of the first division this morning is of more than ordinary interest to naval men because of the fact that it will probably be the last time that the Wyoming will fly the flag of Admiral Badger as Commander in Chief. Admiral Badger is to retire early in the coming year, and the navy is already speculating as to his successor in the most important command in the Navy Department.

The first division is also to have a new commander in the person of Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, now commanding the fourth division of the fleet, in Mexican waters. Admiral Beatty will be transferred to the first division with the Arkansas as his flagship, while Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, who was recently relieved as Aid for Personnel in the Navy Department, will go to Mexico to assume command of the fourth division.

Soon after the Arkansas arrives Admiral Winslow will haul down his pennant as the second in command and will wait orders from the Navy Department as to his future duties. While no official word of any kind has been given out it is, nevertheless, understood that Winslow is to be the next Commander in Chief of the fleet, and that he will be the officer who will direct its passage through the Panama Canal when it is opened to the world's commerce in 1915.

The ships due this morning, together with the North Dakota, which is already here, are manned by about 5,000 officers and men, and all of these will have a chance to do their Christmas shopping before the division sails. The men will be paid off this week, and between $150,000 and $200,000 will be hauled out by the paymasters, and a big part of this money will be spent in New York.

The Asiatic fleet, like the Atlantic fleet, is also to have a new Commander in Chief. Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, the present Commander in Chief, has already been ordered relieved, and Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, President of the Naval Retiring and Examining Board in Washington, has been named as his successor. It is also reported that a new Commander in Chief is soon to be named to succeed Rear Admiral Walter C. Cowles, in command of the Pacific fleet.

The flagship Wyoming reported by wireless from the Marconi station at Siasconsett, Mass., at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Admiral Badger reported all well, and said that the ships should reach New York early this morning.

REFUSED TO BE SENT AWAY.

Husband's Unexpected Return Leads to His Arrest.

When Mrs. James Annen decided a few days ago that the Annen painters' supply store at 2,354 Webster Avenue, the Bronx, would be run much more smoothly with Mr. Annen at a distance, she bought him a suit of clothes and a passage to Scotland, sent $50 over there to be waiting for him on his arrival, and on Saturday dispatched him with his brother-in-law to the pier.

It was, therefore, very exasperating to have Mr. Annen appear at the shop in the late afternoon. Mrs. Annen put on her shawl and went out for a warrant, but by the time she obtained it Mr. Annen had gone out. Later in the day she telephoned to the police that James was breaking the furniture, so the police came and took him away, and he will be examined to-day in the West Farms Court.

Rosat's Fleischman's

Have contracted for the largest shipment of the choicest selected American Beauties, Orchids, Violets, Killarney Roses, Gardenias and Lillies of the Valley ever consigned to any florist in the United States. Our prices for Christmas lower than any other florist in New York.

5TH AVE., COR. 42D ST. (Main Store)
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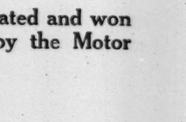
NEW YORK
RAILWAY EXCHANGE BUILDING,
CHICAGO

Silk Hosiery
Silk Underwear
Pure Worsted
Knitted Coats
for
Christmas Gifts
At all Leading Stores
American Hosiery Co.
225 Fourth Ave.

The Downtown
VICTOR
STORE
offers **For Xmas** an opportunity



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All ages will rejoice in these jolly and pungent jingles. It is real negro folk-lore, inimitably done.
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RESCUE THREE AT FIRE.

Explosion Causes Quick Exodus from Brooklyn Lodging Houses.

Patrolman Pertheymuller of the Poplar Street Station, Brooklyn, was passing the building at 78 Fulton Street, near Poplar, a four-story tenement, yesterday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock when a small steam boiler in a laundry on the ground floor of the structure exploded. The force of the explosion was such as to stagger the policeman. With Sergt. Peter Hanlon of the same station, who came running up, Pertheymuller entered the building. Flames were spreading swiftly and the two men made their way up through the smoke to the second floor. The fire had reached the rooms there. John Drum, 49 years old, and Ellen Drum, 48 years old, who lived there, had found their escape cut off and had been overcome by the smoke.

Unable to get down the stairs, the policemen dragged the unconscious pair to a front window. By this time the firemen had arrived. Firemen Wallace, Hanley, and Brosnan of Engine Company 208, ran up a ladder and carried the man and woman down to the street. On the fourth floor the firemen found Mrs. Bessie Goeer, 65 years old, also overcome by smoke, and took her down the ladder.

Ellen Drum, who was burned on the face and body, was removed to the Holy Family Hospital. Drum was burned on the arms and face and was taken to a neighboring house, after he had been attended by the ambulance surgeon.

Scores of men who were either lounging or enjoying a Sunday afternoon sleep in the lodging houses in the neighborhood were aroused by the explosion and fled to the street. The building in which the fire occurred, owned by the Cameron Machine Company of 77 Poplar Street, was damaged to the extent of $3,000.

BOY SAVES FATHER AND SELF

Youngster's Alarm Frustrates Elder's Plan to Kill Them Both.

Andrew Newell turned on the gas in his room in the boarding house at 8,828 Twenty-second Avenue, Bensonhurst, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, clasped his six-year-old son in his arms, and climbed into bed. The boy saved his father and himself. He was aroused by something and, wriggling free, crawled along the floor, opened the door and called the landlady. A little later a physician from the Coney Island Hospital was working over Newell, who was unconscious.

Before he was taken to the observation ward of the Kings County Hospital Newell scrubbed his small son's face and hands to make him presentable for his appearance at the Children's Society. Newell is a gas inspector. He has been separated for four years from his wife, who lives with her parents at 811 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Hold-Up Men Rob a Baker.

Eugene Wacater, a wholesale pie baker, had just reached the end of the elevated runway that stretches a distance of two blocks from the end of the Third Avenue elevated line to White Plains Avenue, on his way to his home in White Plains, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning when two men jumped on him, waved revolvers under his nose, and choked him to such a state of submissiveness that he gave them his gold watch and $195 in money. The thieves got safely away with their plunder.

SAFETY SHOW PROGRAMME.

Demonstrations by Soldiers, Firemen and School Children This Week

A varied programme has been arranged for the second week of the International Exposition of Safety and Sanitation that begins this morning in the Grand Central Palace. Lectures by experts on subjects within the scope of the exhibition, illustrated by motion pictures, will be given each afternoon and evening. There will also be demonstrations of first aid for the injured by the soldiers in charge of the complete field hospital camp exhibited by the United States Army Medical Department, and a day and evening fire rescue display by a detail from the New York Fire Department, which includes the use of the fire net and of the life gun by which a rope is flung to persons imprisoned in a burning building.

This afternoon and on Thursday classes for blind children from the public schools will give demonstrations of school work, gymnastics, games, and playground activities. To-morrow and Friday there will be similar demonstrations by classes from the elementary and trade schools for the deaf, and on Wednesday afternoon there will be exercises by classes from the Crippled Children's East Side Free School that will include a Maypole dance by the primary schildren and folk dances by the older pupils.

Put Your Money
To Work At Liberal Pay
Transplant that bank account into New York City Guaranteed First Mortgages (Tax Exempt), which pay, without risk of Principal, interest of **5½%**
Legal Investment for Trust Funds.
Our booklet "E" goes into convincing detail. Write for it to-day
FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $640,000.
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

Chassis $1850.
delivered in
New York

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCKS

This advertisement is written to the man who has decided he cannot make a Motor Truck pay

You have probably arrived at this decision after examining the selling methods and so-called costs of operation of other trucks.

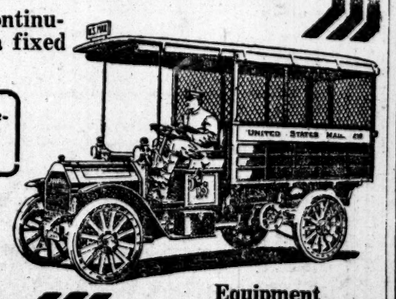
Let us remind you that the Federal way will make a motor truck pay. We can prove it to you.

You do not have to take any chances with a Federal—we assume the entire responsibility for your deliveries and quote you a definite price for this work in advance.

With the exception of purchase price and insurance, this price includes every item of expense—a competent driver, who will deliver your goods; gasoline; repairs; tires; lubrication; garaging; and a relief truck in case of accident. You only pay for actual mileage covered.

Here is the first offer of guaranteed, continuous, uninterrupted transportation at a fixed low rate per week.

Write for figures on the Federal Maintenance-Operating Plan. Then ask your Bookkeeper whether you can make a Federal pay.



Equipment includes seat, lamps and tools.

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On December 3d, 4th and 5th Buick Motor Cars dominated and won the 500-mile New York Reliability Run—conducted by the Motor Dealers' Contest Association.

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AND THE ONLY PERFECT SCORES MADE BY ANY CARS

THE $1985 BUICK SIX made the only perfect score made by a six-cylinder car.

THE $1050 BUICK, the lowest-price touring car in the run, made the only other perfect score, defeating all Sixes and Fours of other makes.

THE $1235 BUICK RUNABOUT made the shortest brake stops (both service and emergency).

THE $950 BUICK RUNABOUT made the greatest mileage per gallon gasolene (average 19 miles per gallon for entire run).

The five Buick Cars entered in the run averaged 15.77 miles per gallon for the entire 2,575 miles covered.

All five Buick Cars made perfect road scores, perfect brake, clutch and gear-set tests.

Buick Cars won both the large and small car classes.

AN OFFICIAL RUN UNDER RIGID RULES.

Remember, this was an official run. Cars were sealed; observers of other makes of competing cars were with our drivers whenever they were near the cars. Penalties were given for inoperative starters, tire blowouts, burned-out electric bulbs, loose nuts, etc. Steering gear play, spring sag, battery tests, body rattle and defects of any kind prevented cars from perfect scores.

A WONDERFUL SHOWING, SAYS MAIL.

The Evening Mail said in part: "Two Buicks capture Reliability Run Test with perfect scores. It was the most strenuous test from the standpoint of a technical examination to which automobiles have ever been subjected in this country. Everything was sealed up tight, so that there was no chance for adjustments or repairs without the knowledge of the observers or the technical committee. The entrants showed praiseworthy courage and confidence in their cars to submit them to such a test. Altogether the cars made a wonderful showing.

WHAT THE RUN PROVED.

The run was only another official demonstration of the correct design, good material, careful workmanship and economy of Buick cars.

Buick cars are feared by every entrant in every contest in which they participate.

PHENOMENAL DEMAND FOR BUICK CARS.

Our business is the largest in our history. We have been behind in filling orders all the Fall. We are building 30,000 Buicks for 1914. There will not be enough Buicks to supply the demand. If you wish to own and run one of these popular cars a demonstration now and an order placed will assure you of satisfactory date of delivery.

ALL THE WORLD LOVES A WINNER

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Newark, 222 Halsey Street

STERLING

THE GORHAM COMPANY

Silversmiths

CHRISTMAS THOUGHTS

The law of suggestion operates very subtly. Sometimes inanimate objects suggest a sentiment even more vividly than language can do.

For instance, there is a Christmassy flavor so pungent and striking about the fine assortment of individual articles at Gorham's that the suggestion of holly trees and Santa Claus is irresistible.

Maybe it is the power of association — the relation of beautiful gift objects to the festival season, or maybe it is the more subtle thought of the designer expressing itself in the language of Art.

For the time being leave out of consideration the fine, big chests of silver, the silver services, the coffee and tea sets, and consider only the individual articles, suitable for Christmas presents—for example, Toilet Ware, Leather Goods, Umbrellas, Novelties.

The Gorham toilet ware is a fine illustration of the inanimate object conveying a sentiment. Toilet articles for men and women are distinctly individual and are made by Gorham's in bewildering variety and beauty. They are within reach of any purse, and any one of them sent with your card to a friend on Christmas Eve would be suggestive of the season as a Christmas carol itself. It is not necessary to buy a full toilet ware set—you can buy a single piece if that is all you want. It can be matched at any time.

Gorham's, by the way, makes a specialty of its $5 umbrellas. Those for men at this price have attractive natural wood handles, those for women have natural wood handles silver trimmed. The frames are stoutly built, though very light.

The assortment of Gorham umbrellas covers every conceivable variety, and in prices they go to $50 and over. If you want to see how much Beauty, Style, Character and Durability can be put into an umbrella by expert makers, just look over those offered at Gorham's.

And in leather goods you can find no end of fine things for Christmas—purses, handbags, cigar cases, limousine bags, traveling bags, suit cases, jewel cases and many more. You can get these in any kind of leather you want—elephant, lizard, buffalo, steer and alligator, &c., &c.

Perhaps none of these things is what you want. So just by way of suggestion, here are a few particularly fine Gorham-made articles that may offer just what you desire:

Tea Caddy Sets, Sewing Sets, Manicure Sets, Embroidery Sets, Darning Sets, Bodkin Sets, Glove Darning Sets, Pin Cushions, Scarf Holders, Hairpin Boxes, Paper Knives and Rules, Paper Knives, Rules and Pencils, Shoe Horns, Buttonhooks, Hat Stands, Trinket Trays, Humidors, Photograph Frames, Pin Stands, Auto Cases, Jewel Cases, Magnifying Glasses, Napkin Clips, Napkin Rings, Letter Openers, Ash Trays and Match Boxes, Sealing Lamps, Match Boxes and Waxes, Boudoir Vases, Match Stands, Cigar Holders, Combination Mirrors and Puffs, Card Cases, Pocketbooks, Letter Cases, Bill Folds, Book Markers, Card Holders, Bottle Openers, Darning Holders, Smelling Salts Bottles, Hatpin Holders, Cigarette Holders, Calendars, Moisteners, Twine Holders, Cigarette Trays, Cigar Cutters, Combination Colognes and Puff Boxes.

GORHAM

Fifth Avenue

Maiden Lane

GASQUET ATTACKS ENGLISH REFORMERS

He Says Lutherans and Calvinists Reconstructed Anglican Church by Acts of Parliament.

OLD FAITH WAS REJECTED

Benedictine Scholar Says Episcopalians Lost Primary Ancient Doctrines by Breach with Rome.

Abbot Dom Gasquet, President of the English Benedictines, preached a sermon at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday to show that, at the time of the Reformation in England, the doctrines of the Church of England had been reconstructed under Lutheran and Calvinistic influence, and that the central beliefs, which had been held in the Church from the time of Christ, had been rejected utterly.

The abolition of mass and the substitution of the eucharistic doctrines by act of Parliament, he said, was followed in 1550 by another act of Parliament radically changing the character of the ancient priesthood. It was inevitable, he said, that the men of the New Learning in power in the English Church at the time of the Reformation, who had attacked the mass with scurrilous profanity, should go a step further and establish a new form of ordaining priests. The new form, he said, carefully and systematically excluded every word that could be interpreted to mean that the candidate was ordained to be a sacrificing priest.

"Once more I repeat," Abbot Gasquet said, "that I am not here concerned with any discussion as to whether the new ordinal was better or worse than the ancient pontifical. I desire merely to bring out the facts and to make it clear that the service of the holy communion in the Book of Common Prayer and the ordination service in a doctrinal point of view go together.

"They are the expression of a change, of a serious organic change from the ancient teachings of the faith, as expressed in the missal and the pontifical. The Prayer Book and the ordinal of Edward VI. were the serious expression of the deliberate alteration in the eucharistic teachings of the official heads of the Church of England at this time.

"They constituted a break, clear, sharp, and decisive, with the past. The change may have been for good or for ill, but it can hardly be denied that it was made, and made not by accident but of set purpose. It was a deliberate breach in the continuity of teaching as to the holy eucharist and the sacrifice of the mass, which had existed in the Church of England from the earliest days of Christianity; and the new teaching found its expression in the new formularies.

"There can be no doubt as to what the ardent reformers, who had the matter in hand, intended to do. The press teemed with books of ribald denunciation of the sacrifice of the mass and the orders of the ancient Catholic rite were derided in such terms as 'greasy and stinking' orders. Moreover, the destruction of the altars obviously emphasized the change which had taken place. The abolition of the sacrifice and the sacrificing priesthood made them obsolete and unnecessary. Bishop Ridley directed the church wardens of London to pull down the Popish altars and to procure in their places 'the form of a table' in order 'more and more to turn the simple from the superstitious opinions of the Popish mass.'

"Beyond this, the altar stones, which by solemn rites and the unction of holy oils had been consecrated to God for the sacrifice of the mass, and upon which the body and blood of Christ had been offered daily for the living and the dead, were not only pulled down, cast out of the church and defaced, but out of derision and contempt were set in the floor of the doorway that the passer-by might tread them under foot, or were turned to still other debased uses."

The more advanced Calvinists, Abbot Gasquet said, urged the party forward on the down grade of Catholic doctrine. Archbishop Cranmer, he said, had grown out of his Lutheranism and fallen under the spell of Calvin. Calvin wrote a personal letter to Cranmer, the speaker said, urging him to be more active and hasten on the movement of reform, and Cranmer had replied begging Calvin to ply King Edward with letters urging him to eradicate the last vestiges of the old superstition. The liturgy of Edward VI. became Calvinistic in its conception and doctrine.

"I know well that in comparatively late time," said Dom Gasquet, "one school of thought in the English Church has endeavored to get back to the old Catholic doctrine of the sacrifice of the mass. Some have been so dissatisfied with the formula of communion in the Book of Common Prayer that they have added to it, and have even in some cases made use of our ancient canon from the Latin missal. In other instances, as in the communion service in the American Church, a longer canon has been adopted, taken mainly from the first Prayer Book of 1549 and arranged differently from that of the sacred book. But the doctrine in this is in no sense our Catholic doctrine.

"For, although the words 'sacrifice and oblation' appear, as indeed in the Anglican prototype, they do not signify the Catholic offering up of the body and blood of our Lord, as a living victim on our altar, but, as it says, 'our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving' in which 'we offer up and present ourselves, our souls and bodies, to be a reasonable, holy, and living sacrifice unto Thee.'"

IMMODESTY A PERIL.

Dr. Silverman Says It Threatens Social Betterment.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, preaching yesterday at Temple Emanu-El, said that, as the nineteenth century had stood primarily for science, the twentieth century, in so far as could now be judged, would stand for social betterment.

Forms of betterment enumerated by him were prohibition, the suppression of vice, Socialism in its better forms, and world peace. The prohibition campaign was educating the public on the evils to health and morals which the drink habit entails, he said, while the vice crusade was teaching the underworld it could not always do as it pleases. Between Socialism and individualism the rabbi believes there will be a compromise.

"Alas," said he, "there is a very real danger to all of these betterment plans. It is public immodesty. This immodesty is seen even in public dress, but it is conspicuously seen on the stage, at the seashore, and in the very late forms of dancing. Unless these are checked ruin will come to the betterment plans."

DEDICATE NEW CHURCH.

Presbyterians Take Over Edifice at Fort Washington.

The new Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, at 174th Street and Wadsworth Avenue, was dedicated yesterday morning. The Rev. Dr. Daniel Hoffman Martin, the pastor, in opening the services, said:

"Part of the site of this church was covered by the fort built by George Washington to repel the enemy. We are here to hold the fort against the enemies of our homes of character, and the Church."

William J. Campbell then told of the history of the West Park Church, called the "Mother Church" by the members of the Fort Washington congregation. Congressman William S. Bennet, an elder of the church, received the keys of the new structure on behalf of the congregation from Thomas P. Spencer.

Dr. Martin, the pastor of the church, announced a few days ago that he did not intend to accept fees for conducting marriage or funeral services.

PRAISES ENGLISH QUEENS.

Lady Elizabeth Hope Says They Have Always Been Devout.

Following a week preaching in the missions of the Bowery and Chinatown, Lady Elizabeth Hope, the English woman, who is visiting this country in the company of A. B. C. Cranston and her secretary, delivered a sermon at the Old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday morning.

In her sermon, which was brief, Lady Elizabeth said that the Queens of England from the earliest times had been devout, and that the present Queen, Mary, and her mother-in-law, ex-Queen Alexandra, were exceedingly religious. She also spoke of a chain of clubs for inebriates which she had established in England, and said that she was considering the idea of starting one on the Bowery. This is Lady Elizabeth Hope's first trip to America.

Dinner to W. Cameron Forbes.

Ex-President Taft, Dean C. Worcester, and Almet F. Jenks will be the chief speakers at the dinner to be given on Friday at the Hotel Plaza in honor of W. Cameron Forbes, Governor General of the Philippine Islands from 1909 to 1913, by the Philippine Society and the Harmony Club of America. Mrs. Taft, Mrs. Worcester, and Mrs. Jenks will attend the dinner. Among those who will serve on the Reception Committee and have reserved tables are Willard D. Straight, ex-Senator John C. Spooner, Paul D. Cravath, Charles D. Hilles, Hamilton Holt, George W. Wickersham, Lorillard Spencer, Theodore P. Shonts, A. J. Hemphill, Edward H. Fallows, Robert Bacon, John A. Sleicher, Ogden Mills Reid, Thomas W. Lamont, Lloyd C. Griscom, F. Bayard Rives, Cass Gilbert, Percy A. Rockefeller, J. G. Livingston, Herman Ridder, Elihu Root, Lyman Abbott, E. A. Grozier, Franklin M. Gunther, and Francis P. Marden.

Harlem's Dinner to Mitchel.

A dinner will be tendered to Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel, the Board of Estimate, and the New York County officials-elect on Wednesday evening, Dec. 17, at Pabst's, Harlem, by citizens and merchants of Harlem. It is expected that 1,000 will attend the dinner. A committee of 200 merchants has charge of the arrangements. Its Chairman is E. Von der Horst Koch, and the Vice Chairman is J. M. Horton. The speakers will be Mr. Mitchel, Seth Low, Andrew Carnegie, Oscar S. Straus, Mayor Kline, District Attorney Whitman, William A. Prendergast, and George McAneny.

Dinner to Dr. Judson.

At Sherry's Thursday evening, Dec. 18, a commemorative and testimonial dinner will be given to the Rev. Dr. Edward Judson of New York City. The dinner is also designed to honor the memory of his father, the Rev. Dr. Adoniram Judson, the foremost American Baptist foreign missionary. The speakers will be Bishop Greer, the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, Dr. Robert E. Speer, the Rev. Dr. F. Mason North, the Rev. Dr. Emory W. Hunt, and the Rev Dr. U. G. Wenner.

Dinner to Aaron J. Levy.

Friends of Aaron J. Levy, the Democratic leader in the Assembly, will give a dinner to celebrate his election as a Municipal Court Judge in the Second District, on Dec. 20, at the Hotel Knickerbocker. According to a member of the committee in charge of the dinner, Gov. Glynn and Judge Cullen of the Court of Appeals will be present.

FINDS INCA MUMMY BURIED 2,000 YEARS

Canadian Railroad Engineer Brings Relic of Ancient People from the Chilean Desert.

SALTPETER PRESERVED IT

Only a Foot High, the Body Was Shrunk After Death—Incas Built Road to Attack Indians.

T. G. Taylor of Halifax, N. S., and Chile was an involuntary exhibitor in his room at The Breslin yesterday to an almost continuous stream of friends, reporters, and curious strangers, who had heard that he had in his possession an Inca mummy probably 2,00 years old. Mr. Taylor found it several months ago in Chile, where he was superintending the digging of a railroad cut, and arrived here with it on a United Fruit steamship on Thursday. He will loan it for exhibition at the Provincial Museum in Halifax.

"I went to Chile two years ago," said Mr. Taylor yesterday, "as the mechanical Superintendent for Macdonald, Gibbs & Co., who were constructing the Longitudinal Railway, a line running north and south in Chile. Much of our work was through the desert of the tablelands, 14,000 feet above the sea, across which the Incas built a road when they went down from Peru to conquer the Indians of Chile about 2,00 years ago. There are clear traces of this old road to-day, and along either side of it we found hundreds of Inca skeletons.

"The only mummy found was this one here. I attribute its preservation to the fact that it was imbedded in saltpetre, while the skeletons were all lying loose in the sand. The men were digging in what is known as the Randa Cut and had gone down about fourteen feet when they unearthed it. The spot was in the heart of the interior 200 miles away from the ocean and far from any modern or known ancient city."

Mr. Taylor then exhibited the mummy. The figure is in a squatting position with its hands over its knees, and is not more than a foot tall. According to the Superintendent of the museum in Antafagasta, Chile, whom Mr. Taylor saw, the Incas possessed a lost art of reducing the size of a body after death. The numerous skeletons found in constructing the railroad, said Mr. Taylor, were all about eighteen inches in height and seemed to bear out this theory. The mummy, however, is probably that of a boy about 14 years old, Mr. Taylor said. It is in a state of excellent preservation, and the black hair on the head is still long and soft. The skin and bones are as hard as rock

According to the museum Superintendent the Incas, who were a superior people in their time, built the road across the desert and marched upon the Indians, taking their families with them. Probably many died on the road, and these were buried where they fell. None of the skeletons appeared to have been buried in the tombs, and the dead. Mr. Taylor said, "had been probably just stuck six feet under earth." The depth at which the mummy was found was caused by the filling in of sand and salt petre, where the cut has been made.

Near the mummy, and scattered among the skeletons, the railroad workers found many arrow heads and fish hooks. All the implements found were constructed of stone, so they must have been made before metal was known to the South American aborigines.

"Even though they had no knowledge of metal," Mr. Taylor added, "those old Incas were remarkable people. You have read that in your histories, but you have to go to Chile and Peru to appreciate it.

"Take that road, for example. It is over 300 miles long across a waste that for absolute barrenness makes the desert of Arizona and the Sahara look like oases. There is not a cactus or a shrub of any kind on it. I have ridden for six consecutive days on muleback across it without seeing a thing except sand, sand. The horizon is an unbroken circle around you—flat, dry, unrelieved by anything.

"And the oldest inhabitant in Chile can't remember the last time it rained on that table land. It never rains. There is never a cloud in the sky. We had to arry water 400 miles for the construction of the railroad. And the climatic conditions were the same in the days of the Incas, because alongside their road we found wells from time to time. They were built of stones so closely fitted together that it is hard to find the cracks between them. Evidently, the Incas carried water in skins to these reservoirs and stored it for daily consumption."

Among the relics and souvenirs brought back by Mr. Taylor was a stone arrowhead of apparent great keenness. One of his visitors made a motion as if he would feel the edge of it with his thumb, as a man tests a razor, but before he could touch it Mr. Taylor intercepted him.

"Don't touch it," en said. "I don't know anything about it myself, but the Superintendent of the museum in Antafagasta warned me against cutting myself with that arrowhead. He said the Incas used a deadly poison on their arrow points, and it was probably on the heads still. I am going to have that one examined chemically as soon as I get to Halifax, and until then I don't want any one cut with it."

Mr. Taylor will go to Halifax this afternoon.

APPEAL FOR KALHOFER.

Horse Owners Ask Clemency in Poisoning Case.

The first annual convention of the Horse Owners' Protective Association was held yesterday at the University Settlement, Rivington and Eldridge Streets. More than 100 members attended the meeting. They voted unanimously to send a petition to Justice Vernon M. Davis urging him to extend clemency to David S. Kalhofer, a well to do ice cream manufacturer, who was the first President of the association, and his business associate, Max Swirsky. Kalhofer and Swirsky were tried in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court last week before Justice Davis and a jury. They were charged with having hired two boys to poison horses in an effort to collect blackmail from their owners. The two were convicted of the charge last Thursday, and will be sentenced next Wednesday.

There were about seventy-five members of the association in the hall, and they all came forward and affixed their signatures to the paper. A committee was appointed to circulate the petition among the 2,500 members of the association for their signatures.

The petition says that Kalhofer was one of the organizers and a most zealous member of the association; that he gave his time, money, and energy to its work, and that it is largely due to him that the association has been successful against horse poisoners and blackmailers; that the crime of which Kalhofer was found guilty was committed more than three years ago, and that he and Swirsky personally reimbursed several members whose horses were poisoned.

Abram I. Elkus addressed the meeting, and said he was gratified to hear that so much was being done to protect horses and their owners.

These officers were elected for the ensuing year: Louis Brenner, President; Morse M. Frankel, General Director and Secretary; Joseph Feldman, Vice President, and Meyer Cohen, Treasurer.

JOIN DICTOGRAPH WITH TELEPHONE

Church Service Thus Carried to Philadelphia and to New York Homes.

MUSIC HEARD DISTINCTLY

But the Minister's Voice Sounded Too Loud for All His Words to be Understood.

Thus far the dictograph has been employed mainly by detectives in showing up graft and political conspiracies, but a much wider use for it was demonstrated yesterday in a series of experiments by the inventor, K. M. Turner, at the Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, that the little instruments can be made valuable in recording and transmitting sounds from church services and public meetings. Hooking up one of his dictographs to acousticons, phonographs, and telephones, Mr. Turner recorded and multiplied every sound at the services so that it was heard in a number of places at once.

The dictograph was fastened in the pulpit of the church before the morning service began. Wires were rigged up to connect it with several acousticons in other parts of the assembly room, so that worshippers, however distant from the pulpit or defective of hearing, could follow the services. Other connections were made with the offices in the rear of the church. In one of the offices dictophone transmitters were connected with three phonographs, and on their cylinders were recorded the sermon of the Rev. C. E. Jefferson, the pastor. Mr. Jefferson speaks ex tempore in his pulpit, and wished to thus preserve his sermons for his own use and to duplicate them on phonograph cylinders for distribution to "stay-at-homes," who, according to the last census, comprise two out of every three persons in the country.

In one of the guild rooms the sounds transmitted by the dictograph were increased in volume by means of a large horn, so that a woman prominent in Mr. Jefferson's congregation, who could not sit through a service in church, was able to follow the worship and sermon at her home.

For all of these connections with the dictograph Mr. Turner used a multiplier, which is also one of his inventions. This looks like an ordinary telephone mouth piece of gutta percha enlarged and flattened somewhat. The cunning of it is found in the accurate adjustment of the curved surfaces to intensify the sound vibrations. A similar instrument, varied and enlarged somewhat, Mr. Turner said, was being used by Marconi in his experiments in telephoning by wireless. Fastening this multiplier to a telephone instrument and fitting a dictaphone transmitter into it, Mr. Turner transmitted the sounds in the church to the homes of his family and several friends and to the city editor of THE TIMES in this city, and by long distance telephone to a newspaper office in Philadelphia.

The organ music and congregational singing were heard distinctly in the telephones in this city and in Philadelphia. Mr. Jefferson's voice, during his sermon, it was said, sounded too loud, so that all of his words were not always audible on the telephones here. In Philadelphia Dr. Jefferson's voice was heard, but his words could not be understood. It was not possible to readjust the dictograph in the pulpit during the service, but Mr. Turner believes that the softening of the voice under such circumstances will aid in having the words distinctly heard.

The Equitable management will be a revelation to tenants

THERE simply isn't anything which can be devised or done, which hasn't been devised or won't be done, for the comfort and convenience of Equitable tenants.

We are not mere space sellers, aiming to fill up this great structure, without regard to what happens to tenants after they have once committed themselves to a lease.

We are selling space, it is true, but we are giving with it a degree of cooperation hitherto unheard of in the City of New York.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of this date.

Equitable Building

Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

An Imposing Line of $5.00 Shoes Are Here For Your Inspection, Mr. Man

Our natural modesty is crowded to the background when we dwell on the merits of the "CAMMEYER" $5.00 Men's shoes. They are so vastly superior to anything offered in New York today that there is really no chance of comparison.

This is not the idle boast of a "fly by night" Concern, but the statement has the backing of a Concern that has been 45 years in business and one of the oldest in New York. We certainly desire that you should look at shoes as good as these are before making your purchases elsewhere.

We have a most complete assortment of 41 styles for your selection in the prevailing leathers for Winter wear, among which may be found Patent Leathers in Button, Lace and Blucher models. Black Gun Metal Calf, Black Glazed Kid and Tan Russia Calf.

THE "CAMMEYER" TAN AND BLACK LISLE HOSE FOR MEN IS THE HEIGHT OF GOOD SENSE IN HOSIERY.

Santa Claus is here and will remain with us until Christmas. Bring the children. He has a present for each of them.

Cammeyer
Stamped on a Shoe means a Standard of Merit
6th Ave at 20th St

ORGANIZED 1887

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York - 188 Montague St., Brooklyn

BRANCH OFFICES

175 St. Nicholas Ave., New York - 383 East 149th St., Bronx
1354 Broadway, Brooklyn - 367 Fulton St., Jamaica
110 Railroad Ave., White Plains, N.Y.

HACKETT CREDITORS' EXTENSION — ONLY 40 DAYS LEFT — CARHART'S SALE

THE LAST CHRISTMAS AT THE HACKETT, CARHART STORES

Hackett, Carhart & Co., Inc., Retail, have only 40 days left in which to pay their creditors in order to retire from business honorably.

The first consideration of Hackett, Carhart & Co., Inc., Retail, is the satisfaction of its customers. Any merchandise purchased which is not satisfactory may be exchanged *or money will be refunded.*

Suits, Overcoats, and Furnishing Goods for Year-Round Use, Regardless of Cost

Sale Includes Entire *New Stocks* for Fall and Winter, 1913-14

$13.50, $15 and $17 Suits and Winter Overcoats $8.75

$20, $22.50 and $25 Suits, Winter Overcoats $12.75

$25, $27 and $30 Suits, Winter-Weight Overcoats $16.75

$30, $35 and $37.50 Suits and Winter-Weight Overcoats $19.50

CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS SAVE HALF IN OUR FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

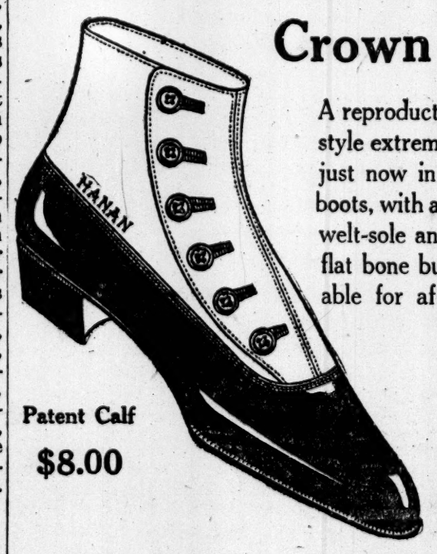
NECKWEAR
75c and $1.00 cut silk neckwear, wide open ends, finest all silk fabrics..... 25c

Terry and Blanket Robes
Complete assortment of Imported Terry and German Blanket Robes at tremendously reduced prices.
$3.50 and $4.00 values, now...$2.95
$4.50 to $6.00 values, now.....$3.75
$4.50 to $8.50 values, now.....$4.95
$9.00 to $12.00 values, now...$5.95
$15.00 to $21.00 values, now..$12.75

SHIRTS
H. C. & Co. and other brands of $2 and $2.50 Shirts, all fabrics, all sizes, soft and laundered cuffs... 85c

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail

265 Broadway — Near Chambers Street, Opposite City Hall
841 Broadway — at 13th Street, Near Union Square
119 West 42d St. — Near Broadway, Open Evenings
154 East 125th St. — Near 3d Avenue, Open Evenings



Patent Calf
$8.00

Crown Last

A reproduction of a French style extremely popular just now in Paris. These boots, with a feather-weight welt-sole and the desirable flat bone buttons, are suitable for afternoon or evening wear—particularly suitable for dancing.

Hanan & Son

Eight New York Stores

Broadway, corner 51st St
Broadway, corner 38th St.
1095 Broadway, near 23d St.
Broadway, corner Canal St.
Broadway, corner Fulton St.
297 Broadway, near Duane St.
85 Nassau St., corner Liberty St.
In Brooklyn at 390 Fulton St.

The one best gift

This Set of Columbia Double-Disc Records $4.65

The Sextette from "Lucia" sung by the Columbia Italian Opera Company, and another grand opera number (band) on the reverse side; a series of four full orchestra and concert band numbers, an operatic overture, a famous classic, a violin solo and a bewitching instrumental trio.

Or your own selections to the same value can be supplied.

Grafonolas from $50 to $500. Graphophones from $17.50 to $65. On easy terms of payment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!
All Columbia records will play on Victor talking machines. *Likewise* all Columbia Grafonolas will play Victor records.

Columbia Graphophone Co.

35-37 West 23d St. 39 West 125th St.
89 Chambers St., New York.

F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 5th Av. & 19th St., New York.
Pease Piano Company, 128 West 42d St., New York.
Wissner Piano Warerooms, 53 E 34th St., Opp. Vanderbilt Hotel, N. Y.
Fuller, Bagley & Beers, 2,106 Broadway, New York.
Cort Sales Company, 330 6th Av., near 20th St., New York.
Bloomingdales', Lexington to 3d Av., 59th to 60th St., New York.
Sonnenberg Piano Company, 38 Warburton Av., Yonkers, N. Y.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 60 Flatbush Av., B'klyn, N. Y.
Pease Piano Company, 34 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
W. L. Fancher, Jr., 738 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 1,227 Broadway, B'klyn, N. Y.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 27 Market St., Newark, N. J.
Elizabeth Talking Machine Co., 288 N. Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.

THOUGHT FAST IN HIS JUMP FROM FIRE

Bertrand H. Billman Noted Wires and a Roof as He Passed Them.

PLUNGED 80 FEET TO NET

Spent Seven Weeks in a Hospital, but Every Detail Is Vivid In His Mind.

How it feels to jump eighty feet through the air from the swaying wall of a burning building was told yesterday by Bertrand H. Billman, the President of the National Railway News Company, who performed the feat in Albany on Oct. 7, when the old Fort Building there was gutted by fire. Mr. Billman spent seven weeks in the hospital suffering from burns and bruises and came to New York for the first time since his narrow escape yesterday. When seen at the Imperial Hotel he said:

"Tell you how I felt when I jumped from the fourth floor of the Fort Building to a life net? That's hard to do, just as it is difficult for one to narrate the experiences of a dream accurately on the morning after. The whole thing is vivid in my mind, but it's hard to tell about it. I remember clearly, however, my first sensations when I felt the hot fire behind me and the terror that came over me followed by calmness when the time for the leap actually came.

"You see the Fort Building was an old five-story structures with extraordinarily high ceilings and thick walls. Our company had a warehouse on the fourth floor, and I was working up there with two of my men when the fire broke out late in the afternoon on Oct. 7.

"The stairway was impassable and, knowing that the elevator doors were locked on the lower floors, I realized that any one who went down the shaft would be trapped. One of my men wanted to slide down the elevator cable, but I would not let him. There were no fire escapes on the building, so, hoping to attract attention, we all three ran to the front windows of the building and began to shout to the people below us in Broadway. The fire was in the rear of the building, and at that time could not be seen from the street, so our warning was the first news of it that reached the outside.

"Some one turned in an alarm, and soon the fire apparatus arrived. We were sitting on the front window sills with our feet dangling in the air, and at that time there was no fire in the fourth floor, the door through which the flame came having been shut again. We were confident that the firemen would run ladders up and easily rescue us before we were placed in any serious danger. But the firemen either did not know how to use their ladders or they were frightened. There were live electric wires on poles on both the Broadway and State Street sides of the building and projecting from the ceiling level of the ground floor was a glass and iron portico roof that hung over the sidewalk. It was impossible to jump straight down to the street, and if the firemen had raised a ladder to us they would have had to rest it on the roof or from the top of one of the poles supporting the wires. I do not see yet why they could not have done one of these things, but they did neither. The next morning the Albany papers severely criticised them for incompetence.

"Although the firemen did nothing at first, I could not believe that they would not eventually reach us, and warned the men with me not to jump. One of them, however, a man named Porter, became seized with terror and leaped into the air from the window sill. Some men were holding an old fire net for him, but he missed it and struck the pavement without a break in his fall. His spine was injured, and he can never walk again. He is still in a hospital in a serious condition."

"The other man, who was named Lavin, and myself, determined to wait for the expected rescue," Mr. Billman continued. "I left my window and made my way across the floor to the State Street side of the building. By that time the floor was full of smoke, and I had to crawl on my knees to keep from being suffocated. I could not see at all. By feeling along the walls I reached a window and climbed into it. Lavin shouted to me that the flames had broken out of the third-story windows and were curling up into the fourth story window where he was, and I shouted back to him to join me on the State Street side. In attempting to get to me he lost his way in the dense smoke, and I had to crawl after him. I finally dragged him to a window, and the two of us stood on its sill.

"He was burned and almost choked with smoke and became beside himself with terror. I held him in the window by force for several minutes, but when a tongue of flames and hot air burst through the floor below us and came out of the window, he broke away and dropped, exclaiming, 'Good-bye, I'm going.' He did not jump; he just folded up and fell. I believe he was unconscious the moment after he got away from me. His body crashed through the portico roof below, and I thought he was certainly killed. He is still living, however, in a hospital and may recover.

"I was left alone on the window sill eighty feet above the ground," Mr. Billman went on. "I still clung to a faint hope that the firemen would reach me, and determined not to jump until absolutely the last second. I realized in a short time, however, that that second was coming. The heavy partitions in the warehouse began to fall, and each time one went down it was as if an explosion had occurred. There would be a dull report, and sheets of flame and hot air would shoot out of the windows.

"I stood on the sill outside of the wall and held to the window sash with my left hand. Every time I heard a partition fall I swung myself out and away from the window and kept from falling by standing on one foot and holding on with one hand. The flame would burst through the window by me and burn my hand and scorch my body —but I clung on. The thick walls of the building swayed to and fro with each explosion, and I thought they would fall with me any minute.

"Finally I determined to jump. Then was the height of my terror. I have traveled all over the world, and have had many narrow escapes. I have been in shipwrecks and have had to spend several days in an open boat. I have hunted dangerous animals, and have been pushed to close quarters by them. I have been attacked by men meaning murder. But never in all my life have I ever felt as I did clinging to that window in a swaying wall with the fire roaring around me. I did not see how I could ever come out alive.

"The moment I was ready to jump, however, I forgot about my narrow escapes and the consuming fear in me. An unusual coolness seemed to come over me. I looked down and saw the slanting path I would have to follow if I would reach the street without striking the portico roof or the live wires. By waving my arms I directed the men holding the life net where to stand. I shouted, 'I'm coming'—and I jumped feet first diagonally downward.

"What was in my mind while I was going down?" Mr. Billman said, repeating the question asked him. "Well, it's hard to say. Of course, I was only a second or so in the air, but it seemed then as if I were taking a long time to reach the street. My body passed the wires as a train goes by a fence, it seemed, and I remember the thankfulness I felt when I realized I had missed them. Then I wondered if I would strike the glass roof.

"Between the wires and the roof I locked my teeth firmly together with my tongue far back in my mouth, so that I would not break my jaws or bite off my tongue when I landed. Of course I held my breath. I also thought that when my feet struck my knees might strike my chin, and I determined to avoid this if I could. Thinking of my chin, the absurd thought flashed through my brain that I had been working so hard all day I had taken no time to shave. Then I passed the roof and knew that I had only to hit the net to be saved. I saw several men holding the inside of the net drop it and run away, evidently thinking I would fall on them, but I struck the outer edge, and—honestly, I don't remember anything more until I woke up in the hospital."

One or two MANUFACTURERS

Especially if they have found New York a hard Market

One or two RETAILERS

Especially if, with fine stores and great stocks, things aren't moving quite *fast* enough—

Will get a big immediate money profit and a still bigger permanent good-will profit out of this Advertisement. One or two,—for of the thousands who read it—one or two will *act* on it.

Quotations from Contented Cheltenham Clients:

"You have moved the standard of our advertising from Third Avenue over to Fifth Avenue."

"You have never failed to give us what we believe to be the most satisfactory advertising matter we could purchase."

"We are glad to learn that as you go deeper the vein of Cheltenham 'originality' seems to grow even richer."

"We take pleasure in expressing our appreciation of the admirable way in which you have handled our advertising."

"Your advertising 'copy' has been in a class by itself."

"What we think most important is that your advertising campaigns, as planned for us, have been carefully thought out, and in every instance more than justified by results."

Mr. W. R. Hotchkin

ten years advertising manager for John Wanamaker, New York; three years advertising manager for Gimbel Brothers, New York,

has joined the

Cheltenham Advertising Service

The coming of Mr. W. R. Hotchkin to the Cheltenham Organization adds much to an Advertising Service which has an already enviable reputation for things accomplished.

It makes available to *your* business the attention and advice of the man who put *selling power* into the advertising of the two most extraordinary Mercantile Successes of recent years—John Wanamaker, New York, and Gimbel Brothers, New York.

Selling is, after all, *Selling*—whether it be of pins or pianos, nutmegs or steel rails.

Success is a pretty good thing to tie to.

Mr. Hotchkin has made the most notable success in selling through advertising ever known in New York. Any well informed advertising man will tell you this.

Mr. Hotchkin is a high priced man—he has *earned* his position.

And the high priced man is by a long way the "best buy."

Every executive realizes this.

The Cheltenham Advertising Service offers, therefore, the ability to plan and the facilities to carry on selling campaigns with what we believe to be the highest "factor of safety" now possible.

No Merchant or Manufacturer who is advertising—or who contemplates advertising—can afford not to investigate the Cheltenham Advertising Service.

In the nature of things, the type of Service we render—*unlimited* to each advertiser—forces us to limit the number of accounts we can accept.

Therefore—

We do not accept accounts involving a smaller amount, in service fee or commissions from publications, than $3000 a year.

A less amount involves either loss to us or the skimping of the service rendered—neither of which we permit.

WHAT OTHERS SAY OF MR. HOTCHKIN:

"Factory is actually being operated nights to meet orders. An unheard of thing in January."

This is part of a message that was sent to W. R. Hotchkin, while he was Advertising Manager at Wanamaker's, New York, by one of the large manufacturers of Musical Instruments, which were then being strongly promoted by the Advertising Campaign conducted by Mr. Hotchkin.

Commenting on the most recent advertisement that Mr. Hotchkin had written, this Big Manufacturer said:

"It is splendid. How our competitors must wince when they read it! You can get more meat out of a cocoanut than any one I ever knew.

"Am going to send a copy of The Times containing the ad. to every one of our agents. You ought to have a commission."

This is what one of the big Piano Dealers wrote to the Big Manufacturer, after receiving the advertisement:

"I want to thank you for the advertisements. I feel ashamed to own it, but I have copied these same ads. for Saturday's papers. I do not like to copy anything, but the person who writes these ads. is so much more capable of expressing what we want to say that I find it impossible to avoid using his explicit manner of putting things. I have taken The New York Times for the past month or two for the express purpose of reading his work."

Mr. Hotchkin has the instinct to know just what is the strongest feature of a proposition to exploit, and he has the "explicit manner of putting things" that goes right to the heart of the subject in the fewest and strongest words.

Then the FACTORY HAS TO WORK NIGHTS to keep up with orders.

Mr. James Couzens, then Secretary, now Vice-President and Treasurer of the FORD MOTOR CO., wrote an interesting Letter to Mr. Hotchkin some years ago, while he was Advertising Manager for John Wanamaker. He said, in part:

"I am writing this to endeavor to express to you such congratulations as are within my power, as to the advertising you are doing for the FORD CAR. I can hardly express in words the delight of the Company, as well as myself.

"Without question, it is the unanimous opinion of our Board that it is the brightest line of advertising that we have ever seen, and we all wish to extend to you our hearty congratulations on such a campaign."

Mr. Hotchkin is ready to-day to apply the same enthusiasm and ability to making some other AUTOMOBILE that he shall exploit, THE MOST TALKED ABOUT CAR IN AMERICA.

Mr. Hotchkin is one of the few men capable of creating a new line of Automobile advertising, with MARKED INDIVIDUALITY and aggressive SELLING FORCE.

If there is a Motor Car Manufacturer, to-day, who is building a car of REAL MERIT, whose out-put is not finding a ready market, he NEEDS MR. HOTCHKIN and still has the opportunity to secure his services—unless he waits until he is tied up with other clients.

Letter of Mr. Daniel Kops, One of America's Leading Corset Manufacturers:

Illustrating the intelligent way in which Mr. Hotchkin analyses a proposition and the effective manner in which he interprets the vital thing to be expressed in the advertising:

My dear Mr. Hotchkin:

—It is a sincere pleasure to extend to you my hearty congratulations on your initial advertisement of NEMO CORSETS.

I will avoid any expression that will sound like empty flattery, but will simply remark that I consider this ad. a masterpiece; because, with ONE STROKE you have created a new impression, or, if you wish, a new atmospheric condition, that is capable of unlimited possibilities.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Daniel Kops.

The CHELTENHAM ADVERTISING SERVICE is open for a National Corset account, and Mr. Hotchkin's services are available for the direction of such a campaign.

After the big campaign on WEAR-EVER ALUMINUM WARE that Mr. Hotchkin conducted at Gimbel Brothers, there was such a tremendous demand from all over the country that

THE FACTORY WAS BEHIND WITH ITS ORDERS FOR MORE THAN A YEAR.

Reprinted from Printers' Ink.

What JOHN IRVING ROMER, Editor of PRINTERS' INK,

said about W. R. Hotchkin, when introducing his series of articles on "Breaking Into the New York Market."

"Breaking into the New York Market" is a subject that I knew business men want more information about. Here, in the metropolis, is at once the most difficult and the most desirable market in the whole country. Here is a compact population of 4,500,000 out of a total population for the entire United States of 90,000,000. It has untold wealth. It will absorb an unlimited amount of luxuries, it has the price to buy anything under heaven that it may happen to fancy. There's the rub: how to make the heedless, absorbed, rushed—perhaps provincial—public in this greatest American city *want what you have to sell them.* The dealer problem is also peculiarly intricate and baffling. Some manufacturers divide the country for purposes of distribution and advertising into two sections: New York and—all the rest.

Mr. Old-Established Manufacturer, are you getting the same proportion of business out of New York that you are out of the rest of the country, population and sales-possibilities considered? Are you *satisfied* with your trade here?

Mr. Manufacturer, with new lines of goods, are you finding it difficult to get a foothold in New York? Is the dealer indifferent and skeptical, the public cold and unresponsive to methods that "go" in other parts of the country? Yet other manufacturers—your competitors possibly—are doing a great business here. I know of one manufacturer, with nation-wide distribution, too, who is unloading *one-sixth* of his factory output right in this same cold-blooded, tight, little burg.

Yes, it's no child's problem, and I know there is a general desire for "the inside inside" of the situation. I have been looking for some months *for the right man to handle this big question* of breaking into the New York market to the satisfaction of PRINTERS' INK'S readers. And I have found him in the person of W. R. Hotchkin, for ten years advertising manager of John Wanamaker and now advertising director of Gimbel Brothers' New York store.

• • •

You know how close the department store advertising man—the right type of man, of course—is to his public. He pushes a button and the women, yes, the men, come in droves. And I know of no department store advertising man who works closer to his public and *closer to the manufacturer*—sharing his problems and ambitions—than Mr. Hotchkin. The way I happened to find that out was that for seven years I was on the other side of the fence from Mr. Hotchkin, selling goods in competition with one of his pet lines.

He knows the story of distribution, and sales, and advertising in New York, and he is going to lift the curtain for the benefit of PRINTERS' INK'S readers.

BREAKING INTO THE NEW YORK MARKET.

Vital Things That a Manufacturer Should Know When He Attempts to Get a Sale for His Goods in the Most Difficult Market in the Country—The One Thing That Many Years of Experience Has Proven to Be the Royal Road to Selling Success.

By W. R. Hotchkin.

I.

Many a manufacturer has attempted to batter down the invoice doors of the big stores by an elaborate campaign of general advertising, believing that after the public had gazed upon and read his beautiful full pages and colored pages, there will be such an overwhelming demand for his commodity that stores simply *must* keep it in stock.

How many and awakenings there have been!

How many magnificent advertising campaigns have gone glimmering for the lack of a little selling advice! Perhaps to the unfair discredit of the advertising agent. Perhaps to the loss of a valuable commodity to the community. Perhaps to the failure and ruin of a wise manufacturer.

Of course, there are many commodities that can be sold, and also many that *must* be sold, by advertising alone—before the customer starts for the store.

But many others—and especially new articles—require *demonstration* and much patient explanation, before they secure the foothold that brings people to a store to ask for them.

The manufacturer must undertake the burden of introduction.

In these days of tremendous advertising, the dealer is not impressed by the fact that the manufacturer is burning up hundreds of thousands of dollars in general advertising. The makers of well-known commodities are doing that every year.

But how shortsighted must be the manufacturer, after spending $100,000 for advertising his commodity, if he will not spend a few thousands more to make the whole investment pay?

I have no new plan to suggest to manufacturers; but I want to express my amazement that manufacturers and their advisers are continuously trying to avoid doing the one thing that experience of many years has proven to be the royal road to selling success.

Many a manufacturer sees his big advertising appropriation going out, while his sales just barely keep the business going. Other manufacturers are quite satisfied with their returns, because they don't realize the possibilities of their commodities.

I believe there are at least a thousand commodities, sold by the big stores, that could be developed, by the right sort of co-operation, until the sales were doubled, quadrupled, and in many cases increased tenfold.

I have seen so many specialties developed by this special advertising work, together with store demonstration, that I realize what the possibilities are.

But the big store can't afford to do these things, at the owner's expense, unless the article is confined to one agency, or the manufacturer pays for the work of promotion, or both.

The big store has its hands full with the things that bring tremendous gross sales.

The manufacturer must provide the initiative, the incentive and the capital to develop his own product; and, if wisely done, he will be surprised at how little it costs, and amazed at what can be accomplished. The store sales will not only pay their own way, and pay, eventually, a magnificent profit, but the by-product, in national publicity, will itself pay for the entire campaign, in the case of most commodities.

When a manufacturer's product is standing at a *dead level*, in the matter of sales, it is time that a little thought and real work were given to the matter of developing public interest in it.

The Only Active American Advertising Agency with its own offices in London and Paris.

This Advertising Agency is directing national advertising campaigns that embrace virtually every form of publicity: Magazines, newspapers, trade-papers, outdoor display, street cars and printed matter.

CHELTENHAM Advertising Service, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Adolph S. Ochs, Pres't. B. C. Franck, Sec'y.

Address all communications THE NEW YORK TIMES. TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....203 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
Brooklyn.....504 Washington Street
Staten Island..8 Richmond Tce., St. George
Jersey City.....358 Jersey Avenue
Long Island City.....363 Jackson Av.
Hoboken.....39 Hudson Street
Paterson.....15 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....30 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1202 Tribune Building
St. Louis.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....613 Call Building
DETROIT.....826 Ford Building
LONDON.....2 Pall Mall East, S. W.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand
BERLIN.....60 Friedrichstrasse

ONE CENT Greater New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.

Subscription Rates—by mail, Postage Paid.
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....$0.17
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....9.00
DAILY, per Week.....0.12
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
To Foreign Addresses—Daily and Sunday, $2.00 per month; Daily, $1.30 per month.
SUNDAY, with Pictorial Section and Review of Books, per Year.....2.50
To Canada, per Year.....3.00
To Foreign Addresses, per Year.....8.25
THE NEW YORK TIMES ANNALIST, per Year.....4.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year, (to Canada $1.50)...1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Paper Cover, per Copy, $1.50; per Year, $6.00; Full Cloth, per Copy, $2.00; per Year, $8.00.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 15, 1913.

THE OWEN BILL AS A MEASURE OF INFLATION.

The trumpet call which ELIHU ROOT sounded in the Senate on Saturday breaks the silence in which the country has of late regarded the process of forcing to enactment under caucus duress a money bill based upon principles more than once rejected by the people. The arguments and the admonitions of knowledge and experience have availed little against the set purpose of the majority to establish a banking and currency system over and over again demonstrated to be unsound, and as futile protest has ceased, weariness and discouragement have followed. Senator ROOT not only appeals for a return to financial sanity; he speaks in tones of eloquence and with convincing force of the dangers of the proposed legislation and warns the country against them.

The Owen bill is beyond doubt a measure of inflation. That is the chief of its perils. To the objection that the sections relating to note issues open the way to dangerous inflation the sponsors of the bill have always replied that there could be no undue inflation, since the volume of the notes will be automatically related to the actual demands of the country's legitimate business and will be limited by them. It is true that in addition to a 33 1-3 per cent. of gold reserve to be held by the reserve bank the notes will be secured by 100 per cent. of notes and bills accepted for rediscount. But as has been repeatedly pointed out in these columns, and Mr. ROOT carries the argument to a demonstration, while the kinds of paper specified in the bill as eligible for rediscount are usual and proper for credit transactions in the world of banking, some of them are highly unsafe as a basis for note issues. There could be no better security for notes than true commercial paper arising out of a sale of goods already made and for which payment is to be made upon a given and near date, for not only is the security sound, but the transaction itself is proof of the need of the notes, which, if no longer required, are retired when the paper is paid off at maturity, thus assuring the flexibility in our currency which is so much desired. But Section 13 of the Owen bill, after specifying for rediscount notes, drafts, and bills of exchange "arising out of actual commercial transactions" the proceeds of which have been "or are to be" used for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, adds this qualifying clause:

> Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit such notes, drafts, and bills of exchange, secured by staple agricultural products or other goods, wares, or merchandise, from being eligible for such rediscount.

This is the provision put into the bill months ago to satisfy the strong party in the House that demanded a currency based on corn, cotton, and wheat. Of the character of rediscountable paper specified in the bill Mr. ROOT said:

> I undertake to say that there is no new enterprise conceivable in this country, that no one of us has known in the past decade a new enterprise, which could not be financed by bills and notes coming within the description of the bill I have read. It is as easy to turn from a collateral note, such as is used now in absorbing the great mass of money that flows to New York every year and is loaned out, and turn to bills and notes coming within this description, as it is to buy a blank from a stationer.

Observe, Sir, that the same rule of action, the same principle which gives us $17,000,000,000 of deposits in the banks of the country with less than $3,500,000,000 in and out of the banks, with only $1,500,000,000 in the banks—the same principle which gives us deposits more than ten times the amount of money that is in the banks—will be applicable in the making of the bills and notes that can be brought in as security for these Government notes; that is to say, merchandise in its passage from the point of production to the point of consumption may be drawn against by successive holders in good faith, and each transfer may be made the basis of a bill upon which discount may be obtained, upon which a Government note can be issued.

This construction of the bill, this forecast of its working, is confirmed by the public knowledge of the purposes of its authors. It is confirmed by the unconquerable tenacity with which they have insisted on redemption in "gold or lawful money," by their consistent endeavors to make the bill provide "cheap" money, in short, by their subjection to the will of Mr. BRYAN, whose money principles are fundamental in the measure. Now, the possibility of currency inflation on any such scale as Mr. ROOT assumes, which would double the volume of money in the hands of the people, would bring appalling disaster in its train. The limit imposed is not in the rediscounted paper collateral, but in the power of the reserve banks to get gold for the 33 1-3 per cent. reserve, and that would be great enough to permit of a dangerous expansion. All experience tells us that gold would leave the country. The new notes would soon be under suspicion because of their increasing volume. At the banks of issue they would be redeemable in "gold or lawful money," and nobody can doubt that that means redemption in paper, one promise to pay being exchanged for another. But at the Treasury they are to be redeemed "in gold on demand." Of course, redemption of notes under suspicion would be demanded there in gold. But, and Mr. ROOT made that point plain, the bill makes no provision for putting the Treasury in gold funds for meeting this demand. As Mr. CLEVELAND bought gold to fortify the Treasury against the operation of the greenback endless chain, so President WILSON would be exposed to the same test of his courage and of the country's fortitude. But the gold would go out of the country. Even Senator OWEN must know what that would mean.

It is humanly certain that when the political power has the authority to inflate the currency at will inflation will follow. The "discretion" of the Federal Reserve Board will be no safeguard against note expansion, note depreciation, gold exports, and financial disaster. The safeguard must be put into the statute itself, and it must be an effective prohibition. It can be made effective by limiting the notes offered for rediscount to legitimate business paper, by increasing the compulsory gold reserve, by dropping the words "lawful money" from the redemption clause, and by making the notes obligations of the banks, not of the Government. There are other amendments needed, the striking out of the "insurance" of deposits, for instance, which is a direct invitation to adventurers to engage in banking, but the dangerous part of the bill is the provision for note issues. The Democrats appear to be determined to force the bill to enactment. We cannot believe they can succeed, after Senator ROOT's luminous and masterly exposition of its defects and its perils. Of the many distinguished services ELIHU ROOT has rendered to his country, the speech he made in the Senate on Saturday was one of the greatest and most memorable.

THE BICYCLE ORGY.

The various winners in the six days' bicycle record races which were finished in Madison Square Garden Saturday night managed to improve the records by a few miles. Perhaps this was worth while, but it was not enough to compensate for the rowdyism and brutality which marred the week. It is to be hoped that the rumor that no more six days' races will be permitted will prove true. As a sport bicycle racing lost nearly all its interest years ago. As an entertainment these races now attract only the idlers and the lower class of betting men, with the riffraff who endeavor to make the price of one admission ticket serve as payment for lodging as long as the managers and the police will permit them to loaf and sleep in the Garden.

The outbreak of lawlessness and the murderous spirit in the recent meeting, therefore, are not to be regarded as an unmixed evil, inasmuch as nobody was badly hurt and the increased ill-reputo thus given to a species of sporting exhibition which served its purpose long since is likely to deprive it of all profitable support in the future. The skill and endurance of the participants in the races are not to be questioned, but the thieves and gunmen of this metropolis have too many opportunities for the exercise of their favorite pastimes already, without this special privilege of a whole week under shelter.

BILLBOARDS AND LAW.

Every New Yorker of good taste must sympathize with Mr. RAYMOND B. FOSDICK's opposition to the advertising billboards which are permitted to disfigure every part of this city, to make ugly neighborhoods uglier, to destroy views of natural beauty, to nullify some of the best work of architects and conscientious builders. But the evil cannot be remedied by any process which the highest court in this State finds illegal. When Mr. FOSDICK declares that the Judges of the Court of Appeals have "eighteenth century minds" he does not disparage their capacity for judgment as much as he thinks. There is no good new fashion in judgment, and the letter and spirit of the law must be upheld in all the courts.

We have said that all New Yorkers of good taste object to the billboards, and we believe that there are enough of them to compel their removal if such citizens would attend zealously to their civic duty. That duty does not include condemnation of Judges as old-fashioned because they uphold the law as it is. It is a good sign that there is a growing resentment at the disfigurement of the thoroughfares of the metropolis. Laws have been passed prohibiting the defacement of the landscape elsewhere. Laws can be passed which will compel the removal of the city billboards.

SERIOUS PUBLIC DISCOURSE.

There were notable after-dinner speeches made in this city Saturday evening. Ex-President TAFT and Mr. H. P. DAVISON at the dinner of the Pennsylvania Society, Mr. PROUTY of the Interstate Commerce Commission and President ELLIOTT of the New Haven Railroad Company at the Lotos Club, spoke in no light vein, as the orators of the dinner occasion are wont to do, but held discourse upon things of serious concern to the people of the country. Plainly, these addresses reflect and conform to the very temper of the people in these very times. They have a significance, both as to time and as to matter, that will be missed only by the thoughtless.

Mr. TAFT spoke in a fine humor of pleasant sarcasm, but his philosophy was optimistic. He made the picture of the dissolving Progressive Party, valiant in its Generals with their flashing swords and their brilliant uniforms, while the rank and file is scurrying back to old allegiances, a bit droll, but it is a true picture. That is what is happening. Mr. DAVISON, although he is a banker, is possessed of the new spirit. His exhortation to the business man of to-day to move forward had this wise limitation—"to the extent that his intelligence permits." There is safety as well as progress in such counsel.

We do not find in Mr. PROUTY's words that portent of harsh denial to the railroads that seems in some quarters to have been inferred. What he said was this:

> The Government cannot rightfully grant an increase of railroad rates until it knows that the money so raised shall be prudently and properly expended. That will be when railroads cannot spend money except for railroad purposes, when they cannot buy the securities of other railroads, when they cannot issue securities of their own without the consent of the Federal Government, and when they cannot put the securities to any use except to those specified.

After recent distressing experiences, we should say that from the investors' corner, at least, the response might be a hearty "Amen!" The Government may grant to the railroads the right to earn more money. That is not denied by Mr. PROUTY. The denial was against increase of rates to provide funds for improvident use, or for use without supervision. That should be a reassurance; it cannot be construed as a menace.

To draw a bill giving the Federal Government power over the issue of securities is another matter that will not be easy—at least the Supreme Court has in more than one decision pointed out difficulties. But we see no reason why the Eastern railroads, now hoping that their proposed rate increase may be sanctioned, should be disturbed by anything Mr. PROUTY said.

GOV. GLYNN, GOV. TILDEN, AND THE ERIE CANAL.

JOHN KELLY, a former leader of Tammany Hall, could not refrain from paying this tribute to SAMUEL J. TILDEN for his fearless exposure of the "Canal Ring" of 1875:

> The wonder is now that none previous to you had the courage to meet the men who instigated these frauds and to show them to public condemnation. Your predecessors were as well informed of their existence as you; but for some reason of their own, not very difficult to fathom, neglected their duty.

Gov. GLYNN has to-day a far greater opportunity than Gov. TILDEN had to expose the iniquities practiced on the historic canal system and to prevent their recurrence. It is not so much a matter of the relative amounts of money stolen, although the stealings in TILDEN's time were small as compared with the nefarious work which the outgoing Tammany Legislature has just asked the Frawley Committee to "investigate." The "extraordinary repairs" on the Erie Canal made in the five years before TILDEN became master of the State Government amounted, in all, to $14,000,000. State Engineer BENSEL, about whose administration of the canals Mr. GLYNN has already some knowledge, declared on Oct. 30, last, that the completed improvement would cost $45,000,000 above the $101,000,000 appropriated by the people. And on March 14, last, Mr. GLYNN, then Lieutenant Governor and a member of the Canal Board, said:

> We may be wrong, and the engineers may be right, but we are against the rescinding of contracts and against supplemental contracts. The people voted $101,000,000 for the construction of the Barge Canal; I think we should try to build it within that amount.

He was right. State Engineer FRANK M. WILLIAMS, Mr. BENSEL's predecessor, left office in 1910, reporting that 96 per cent. of the entire improvement was then under contract and completion in sight. These were his words:

> I repeat the statement that the whole canal can be built within the original appropriation, since 96 per cent. of the entire length of the canal is under contract at prices aggregating two or three million dollars less than the appropriation for these pieces of work, and, since a contingent fund of about $4,000,000 included in the original appropriations has not been drawn upon, this prediction seems well founded.

Mr. BENSEL is in the councils of Mr. CHARLES F. MURPHY—none closer than he. He has recently declared that an additional bond issue of $50,000,000 will be needed for the Barge Canal, which cannot be opened for traffic before 1915. Why is the canal not so near completion now as it was in 1910, when Mr. BENSEL was elected to succeed Mr. WILLIAMS? What has become of the two or three millions then left of the original bond issue, and of the $4,000,000 contingent fund? These are questions which Gov. GLYNN may ask the incoming Legislature, a Legislature not controlled by Mr. MURPHY, to investigate.

But the Governor's opportunity is greater than this. When Gov. TILDEN asked that the ulcer of political corruption be cut to the bone the New York Chamber of Commerce commended him in April, 1875, "for his fearless and vigorous effort to arrest the fraud," and said:

> It is absolutely essential to the efficient management of these canals that this department of the State Government should be under the control of a single executive head, appointed by the Governor and Senate, and removable at the pleasure of the Governor, with power to appoint and remove his subordinates, and who alone should be held responsible for the proper management of the canals. All experience goes to prove that this is the only safe method of securing efficiency, fidelity, and economy in the administration of public affairs.

Gov. GLYNN has already advocated such a concentration of responsibility. His experience in the Canal Board, with its several elective officials, known to nobody but the party bosses, and responsible to them, has been enough to convince him of the need of the short ballot. He is working for it, and there is a fair prospect that he will get it. He can hardly work more effectually than by instituting the most searching inquiry into the expenditure of moneys for the Barge Canal improvement.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Some Advice from a Sanitarian.

Addressing the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, Dr. W. T. SEDGWICK of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology commended the interest which the public everywhere has come to take in sanitation and health, but he scolded us all with some severity. The towns, he said, that have competent men on their Health Boards do not let them have anything like the amount of money required for giving us the protection that science offers, and the number of these boards so constituted that appropriations of any size would make them efficient is still lamentably small.

He also charged us with being more enthusiastic than wise in our hygienic aspirations and efforts—with following fads rather than concentrating attention for the present on the few great dangers whence come by far the larger part of our preventable deaths. Evidently Dr. SEDGWICK thinks, too, that in our yearning for pure food and our determination to have it if and when we can we do not sufficiently discriminate between food sophistications that are simply frauds, and therefore properly in the province of the police rather than that of sanitarians, and those, considerably less numerous, that are menaces to health.

It is true that a good many adulterations and deteriorations of foods are harmless enough to everything except the pocketbook, but the thievings and the poisonings are so closely related, so often the two crimes are combined in a single commodity, and so nearly always is the detection of both necessarily intrusted to the same chemist, that, while the suggested simplification of the municipal sanitarian's work is theoretically desirable, its achievement is hardly to be expected.

We can, indeed, remember with advantage that the selling of spices in which ground-up nut shells have been mixed is a thing quite different from distributing impure milk or "embalmed" sausages. Once the difference has been mentioned, however, anybody can see it, and, as the health officer is more competent than the policeman to stop the smaller as well as the larger crime, it isn't wrong to let him do it.

An Episode Full of Encouragement.

Chicago's politicians in and out of the city's Board of Education decided last week that while there might be certain advantages for some people in having a Superintendent of Schools like Mrs. ELLA FLAGG YOUNG, her reputation and form of competency were neither profitable nor convenient in the politician's understanding of those terms. So, by a secret ballot, they elected a successor to Mrs. YOUNG, and she, seeing that a majority of the board was against her, did not wait for the end of her term, but resigned at once.

That effected the desired change easily and even more promptly than Mrs. YOUNG's enemies had expected. Municipal management, however, is not what it used to be, even in Chicago, and before the reformers backward had more than begun to congratulate each other on their success, the once docile and helpless population of the city began to say things about the removal of Mrs. YOUNG—to say them in tones so loud and fierce, and to be so obviously on the point of adding act to word—that the board's victorious majority and its official supporters were put in desperate fear of their political lives. Convinced that the public not only could but would "do something about it," those who had voted against Mrs. YOUNG scuttled for cover. Some of them resigned; others admitted that a mistake had been made and humbly offered to rectify it.

The outcome of the episode is highly significant and as highly encouraging. It means that the servants of an American city can no longer govern and exploit it like a conquered province, considering only their own interests and regardless of the general will and rights.

The exact nature of Mrs. YOUNG's offending is not clear from this distance. There are whispers that the manufacturers of certain textbooks didn't like her, and others to the effect that she had a womanish inability to adapt educational methods to political exigencies. Her offending was surely of some such sort, for nobody has seriously questioned her exceptional efficiency in performing the duties of her position.

Egg Facts and Egg Mysteries.

An article in this week's issue of THE ANNALIST gives a vast amount of information about the production, preservation, selling, and consumption of that now more than semi-precious commodity, the egg. The article reveals, too, that those who know most about these subjects best realize that concerning each of them there is not a little that nobody knows, and that the course of egg prices, especially, is by no means as easily and simply explicable as those who denounce the "cold storage conspirators" are wont to assume.

Even the wayfaring man, however, though not a statistician, will have his suspicions confirmed when he reads that the country's production of eggs, per capita of population, is higher now than it was in the happy years when they cost less, and that their price has increased faster, which is the same thing as saying more, than the other important foods for which the increase in demand has been about the same. And while investigation of cold storage as applied to eggs has not disclosed that the process has been more than one of many causes advancing prices, yet in this case, as always, removal of the necessity for quick sales has been to the buyers' disadvantage. The much-vaunted equalizing effect is real, but the equalization is at a level a little above what the average would be in the "natural" conditions of alternating feast and famine.

We city folk are apt to think that all eggs except a few which only the rich or the extravagant can buy have been in cold storage for periods of varying length. Those we get have, but as a matter of fact, only 15 per cent. of the eggs that the statisticians hear of ever go into storage; the vast remainder, with millions more concerning which there are no available figures, are sold close to the place of origin or consumed by the producers.

As the writer of THE ANNALIST article says, the price of eggs, as the ultimate buyer knows them, has little relation to those "quoted" by the big wholesale dealers. The retailer charges what he can get from the kind of trade he serves—and the kind of conscience he has for use in describing the eggs he sells. A man out in Ohio has just proved that an egg he bought as "strictly fresh" was five years old. The woman who wrote her name on its shell when she packed it told him so, and of course in a matter of age feminine testimony is unquestionable.

"MARY'S LAMB" REAL.

Its Owner Was Miss Sawyer of Sterling, Mass.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article in THE NEW YORK TIMES a few days since stated that "Mary's Little Lamb" was written by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, who said that it was pure fiction, and that no such lamb ever existed.

On Feb. 18, 1913, The Hartford Courant published an article concerning the same verses, by Frederick W. Webber, in The Rutland Herald, which affirms that the child who owned the lamb was Mary Sawyer, who lived in Sterling, Worcester County, Mass. Later she married Christopher Columbus Tyler, and assisted him in his work at the McLean Asylum, at Somerville, Mass.

The story of the lamb is true. It really was turned out of school, and so impressed John Roulstone, a young man who was studying for the ministry in Sterling, that he is the reputed author of the verses. The article says: "There has been some question as to whether or not they were revised by some other writer."

All this is corroborated by a grandniece of Mary Sawyer. She is now living in Hartford, the wife of a distinguished citizen. She well remembers "Aunt Mary," and the story was an early household tradition. She further states that when a fair was held by the Boston ladies to prevent the threatened destruction of the Old South Church, Mary Sawyer Tyler took part in the work. She had a sock knitted by her mother of the wool of the celebrated lamb. This she raveled and sold little pieces of the yarn, and realized $100 for the cause.

Mrs. Tyler's life was filled with kind deeds, a quality early discovered by the discriminating lamb.

ALICE HOWLAND GOODWIN.
Hartford, Dec. 9, 1913.

WIDOWS IN NEW YORK.

Only a Small Percentage Estimated to be in Actual Need.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The United States Census Report for 1910 presents the following statistics for widows in New York City:

WIDOWS FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN NEW YORK CITY.

Age.	Widows.
15 to 24 years	1,375
24 to 44 years	44,673
45 and over	137,424
Age unknown	225
Total	183,897

Thus we see that 75 per cent. are 45 years of age or over. It is safe to say that almost all, or at least a great majority of these 75 per cent. have children who are self-supporting, and who can support their mothers besides. The question of the desirability of widows' pensions should therefore be directed to those 25 per cent. that are below 45. Even among the latter there are doubtless a great many who have been widows for a considerable number of years. After the deduction of these, the number of widows in actual need of support would be very small. With this limited number to be cared for it is probable that the present private organizations subsidized by the State would be the best agents for administering aid. Should the State take over this work, however, the "stern dictate of the head" can still be supplemented by the private social workers' "aid of the heart."

M. C.
New York, Dec. 8, 1913.

The Superior Doughnut.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Next to militant suffragettes nothing so convinces me of the degeneracy of our times as the groping ignorance of your correspondents who write about doughnuts and crullers. New York used to be proud of Dutch ancestry and customs. The old Knickerbockers must rest uneasy in their graves to feel that their descendants have forgotten Ole Koos, the predecessors of our doughnuts.

Spread it abroad, pick it out in electric signs on your housetops! Doughnuts are raised with yeast, and take hours to prepare. Crullers, or fried cakes, in Yankee speech, are raised with sour milk and soda, or in later times with baking powder, and can be mixed in a few minutes ready for frying. I have made both for forty years from recipes a century old. The shape is a minor consideration, though doughnuts are usually round and crullers often cut with a large and small ring, so that there is a hole in the centre.

GRANDMA.
Colebrook, Conn., Dec. 9, 1913.

"Der Rosenkavaller."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While I am sure that Mr. Aldrich in his interesting musical article in THE SUNDAY TIMES to-day had no intention of conveying the idea, I find that some of his readers infer from his phraseology that the management of the Metropolitan Opera Company had purposed giving more than one "special performance" of "Der Rosenkavaller" at advanced prices, but had changed its plans after last Tuesday's premiere. It is only just to the management to correct this impression. The second performance on next Thursday, a regular subscription night, at the usual prices, already had been decided upon before the premiere.

W. J. G.
New York, Dec. 14, 1913.

Dangerous Toy Guns.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A very sad occurrence near my house leads me to ask through your columns why it is that the law, which is so rigid concerning the carrying of firearms, permits the free use by children of any age of the dangerous air guns. There was a recent account of a boy losing an eye as a result of being shot with one.

Cannot enough money be made out of harmless playthings without subjecting our children and ourselves to the mercy (or lack of it) of careless or inconsiderate boys with such deadly means of maiming?

JAMES KENDALL BURGESS.
New York, Dec. 10, 1913.

FIFTY YEARS OF FREEDOM.

Recent Exposition Showed Great Progress of Colored People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Emancipation Exposition held in New York in October was an interesting and instructive affair. It was unfortunate that it occurred during the closing days of an unusually hot municipal campaign, and consequently received little notice in the daily papers.

It was the work of colored people from start to finish. Its object was to show what fifty years of freedom had done for the African slaves and their descendants. In comparison with the average New York show it was a disappointment, to a certain extent necessarily so, it being impossible in an exposition to exhibit the progress of the colored race in many lines. The colored farmer could not exhibit his farm, and it was not a suitable place to show his live stock. Other callings and professions were similarly limited. There was a collection of books by colored authors, an exhibit of paintings, an interesting exhibit by a colored community fifteen miles from the railroad at Kowaliga, Ala. They showed cotton and its products, with a gin operated by electricity, and the pine tree and its products, with a still making turpentine and resin. A few products of the farm were there, but there should have been more.

The pageant was one of the main features, and the acted story of their rise from ignorant, wild men and slaves to their present state was worth seeing. It is to their credit that they had plenty of volunteers for even the humblest characters. It was very evident that they were not ashamed to own that they were formerly a race of slaves.

In an exhibit of such a character the progress they wanted to show is best brought out by statistics, and the walls of the armory were covered with placards showing the advance in education, the growth in riches, &c.

By far the most interesting part of the show was the colored people themselves. The Sixty-second Regiment Armory was well filled, nearly all were colored, and it was an assemblage of intelligent, orderly, and well-dressed people. It is certain the colored race has made great progress in fifty years of freedom, and such an exposition as the one just closed is a desirable educator. It helps to make the colored race respect themselves. It helps the white people to respect them and to realize that those who fifty years ago were penniless slaves are now fellow-citizens working in harmony for the welfare of the nation.

EVERETT P. MARTIN.
Flushing, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1913.

FLOWERS FOR THE SICK.

National Plant Guild Needs Funds to Carry On Its Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like to call the attention of your readers to a form of social service that is perhaps unique in New York, as well as in other large cities. It is that of the National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, which, for eighteen years, has ministered to the sick poor of this city. The guild does not attempt to supply the destitute people of this vast city with clothing or food. It does attempt to lift them up spiritually and mentally by its ministration of wordless sermons—its flowers.

The great bulk of charity is so evidently charity that ofttimes it carries with it a bitterness that fails to soften the hearts or to loosen the tongue of those who ask assistance. In all our experience our visitors have never failed to "get at" a family, and we have been enabled very often to obtain substantial aid when it was needed, by our "open sesame" of flowers. To the poor they are a luxury, but the poor hunger after the beautiful as well as the rich, and these soul-starved derelicts can be reached with a fresh sweet nosegay when other means fail.

Then, too, the window boxes of flowering plants which the guild places each Spring in the thickly populated districts of the city have been such wonderful gardens to the dwellers where "the buildings won't let them see the stars and the pavements won't let the lilies grow at their feet." A twenty-nine-inch garden seems a small thing to most of us, but a twenty-nine-inch garden may be the only touch of green that the factory worker sees all Summer.

The guild needs money to carry on its work. Much has been accomplished with a meagre income. Much remains to be done, and if your readers will ask for information it will be gladly given at the office, 70 Fifth Avenue.

KATHARINE PAUL,
Executive Secretary, National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.
New York, Dec. 8, 1913.

SUPPRESS SMOKE NUISANCE.

Health and Property Said to Suffer for Many Blocks Around.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was greatly pleased with your editorial article on the Edison Smoke Nuisance. Last Spring I took a house in Thirty-seventh Street, and, we have a back yard, rather a rare luxury in this city. My laundress hung out her wash, but found the clothes, when dry, so blackened with soot and cinders that she was obliged to wash them all again. Now every one knows that clothes dried in the open air are much nicer and more healthful than those dried in the house, yet we who have an open yard are deprived of its use by the Edison smoke and cinders. On opening my window at night the carpet has to be covered, and the accumulation of dirt and ashes in the morning is appalling. This being the condition over half a mile from the power plant, what must be the state of those nearer?

Not long ago I heard a man, familiar with this part of the town, state that the smoke nuisance had lowered the value of property in this vicinity, and I can readily believe it. Much as I like this neighborhood, I should not wish to buy property here under present conditions. As a stockholder of the Edison Company I would naturally incline to their side, but in this matter they are entirely in the wrong. No company has the right to inflict such an intolerable nuisance on hundreds of fellow-citizens, and a stop should be put to it at once. The present conditions are a nuisance to cleanliness, property, and health.

V.
New York, Dec. 9, 1913.

A "Book Hygiene Exhibit."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have had so many exhibits of horrors of one kind and another these last few years, e. g., occupational diseases, child labor, and the like, that the time seems ripe for a book hygiene exhibit. The inroads of vice caused by the vicious books so freely offered on all hands could be charted by some of the artists who have startled us by their work at tuberculosis shows. The rotten plays that have sprung from these books could be turned into a section by themselves and their frightful results set forth in biting phrase.

The results of the proposed book hygiene exhibit would be less than they should be if a chamber of press horrors were omitted from the show; parallel columns of editorial preachments of the highest and holiest morality could be shown alongside of the most suggestive of news articles and the most vulgar and degrading cartoons.

The exhibit idea, so popular of late years, is only in its infancy. Let us have a book hygiene exhibit promptly, with a moving picture section, a vice report section, a rotten play section, and a certain instruction in school section.

R. P. GREEN.
New York, Dec. 12, 1913.

Broadway "Daisies" In Bloom.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I observe that Mr. Howard K. Fisher of Bedford Hills, N. Y., says in THE TIMES: "While walking near Katonah to-day I picked a bunch of white ox-eyed daisies in perfect condition. I think this quite wonderful for northern Westchester County at this season." Tut! Tut! Listen to my story. While walking along Broadway near Fiftieth Street yesterday afternoon, I picked a bunch of pink and white cow-eyed daisies in perfect condition. There is nothing at all wonderful about this. They were Winter Garden show girls. Help! Help!

L. J. W.
New York, Dec. 12, 1913.

PLATINUM JEWELRY.

Increased Demand for It Stimulates Fraud in Marking.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The exclusive publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Thursday last of the proposed law to regulate the sale and marking of platinum was a piece of enterprise which is appreciated by the business world, at least the large number of jewelry merchants and manufacturers in New York and vicinity. The subject, while a new one, is a very important one, to both the trade and the public at large, owing to the peculiar conditions that exist at the present time. For hundreds of years the Governments of the civilized countries of the world have regulated the quality marking of the precious metals, gold and silver, though the United States and the various States of the Union have taken this subject up only of recent years. However, it has been generally recognized that the public had to be protected against fraud in the use of the noble metals, even though other lines of merchandise might not be subject to such regulation.

Platinum is a practically new precious metal, so far as the industries are concerned, and it has been only in the last few years that the public at large has had any knowledge of the characteristics or the value of it. Platinum to-day is worth over twice the price of gold, and its use in jewelry and ornament outside of its use in scientific lines has become so great that its position in commerce is as important as that of either gold or silver.

Despite the great value of the metal and the prominent part it plays in the art metal crafts, there are to-day practically no laws which regulate the marking of it in the way that gold and silver are regulated. A few European countries have attempted legislation, but so far this has been inadequate to meet the conditions; and the increase in the demand for platinum having created a demand for substitutes and imitations of this metal, it has become necessary that something be done to protect the buyer of platinum jewelry from fraud and substitution.

About a year ago the National Jewelers' Board of Trade appointed a committee to investigate the conditions in the platinum industry and, if possible, outline legislation that would correct any abuses that might be found to exist. This committee discovered that substitutes for platinum were being put on the market in increasing quantities; that manufacturers were being offered platinum-clad or plated metal, platinum-covered wire and alloys of platinum in which the platinum itself ranged from 33 per cent. up, all of which could be made into jewelry that would look so like platinum that the ordinary purchaser would not be able to tell the difference. Of course, a large amount of these products was used legitimately and the articles sold for exactly what they were, but the opportunity for deception which this condition offered to the unscrupulous dealer (even more than manufacturer) was a large one, and it was decided that a law should be prepared for introduction in the State Legislatures that would do away with the opportunity for fraud.

This law, of which THE TIMES gave the full text last week, is drawn on the lines of the gold and silver stamping laws which now exist in New York and other large States, and makes it a misdemeanor to make or sell an article of platinum falsely stamped or falsely represented as to quality. Articles made or sold as "platinum," "pure platinum," or "solid platinum" must contain 95 per cent. of either pure platinum or of the metals which are members of what is known as the "platinum group" in combination. The making or selling of articles of a less degree of fineness is not prohibited, but such articles must bear a stamp giving the quality of the platinum used; a leeway of 5 per cent. from the quality mark is allowed for the protection of the dealer or manufacturer.

It should be borne in mind that this proposed law is intended more to prevent frauds in the future than to stop those that already exist. That some do exist is indisputable, but it is to the honor of most manufacturers and dealers to say that the lack of a specific law has so far not been taken advantage of by the reputable dealers in or manufacturers of platinum jewelry. Until this law is enacted the purchasers of platinum jewelry can protect themselves by dealing with houses whose reputation they know to be good.

T. EDGAR WILLSON,
Chairman Platinum Committee National Jewelers' Board of Trade.
New York, Dec. 13, 1913.

Taxation at the Source.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the more frequent and least defensible criticisms of the taxation-at-the-source provisions of the income tax law (the notable feature that is going to make the law effective) are the following:

> The tax deducted at the source is taken off month by month during the year and is retained at the risk of the Government and without interest to it or to the recipient of the income—therefore, to the considerable advantage in many instances of the source.
>
> The enormous amount of labor that is thrust upon a number of people who are by virtue of the source provisions made to act as unofficial, unsalaried, as well as unbonded tax collectors.

Let me in the language of lawyers suggest that the holders of these arguments be "interpleaded." If the source-holder retains large sums belonging to the Government, held back from the owners of incomes, will not the use of these moneys until they are payable to the Government sufficiently compensate him for the little extra clerical time and labor that must be expended in keeping track, or is the money so deducted to be regarded as a trust fund which cannot be used by the holder and the entire increment of which must be accounted for to the Treasury?

B. T.
New York, Dec. 8, 1913.

AN EXPERIMENT.

Liz, she slapped Beppo—hard—last night.
An' why? He said ol' Sandy Claws
Ain't no such thing! An' he don't come
In any sleigh a horned deer draws!

He sez he's just in picture books,
Or some 'live image in a store.
He's a big boy; so he don't b'lieve
Them baby stories any more!

He sez it's just your father—Oo!
That steals in when you've gone t' sleep
An' stuffs things in your stockin' legs—
P'raps carts, or dolls, or woolly sheep!

And mother gives you candy, nuts!
I don't like Beppo's talk, because
They're strikin' where m' father works!
Now, how can he be Sandy Claws?

I'll hang my baby's stockin' up,
An' if he gets a lot of toys
I'll know that Sandy Claws does come—
But don't bring things t' lyin' boys!

ELLA A. FANNING.

FAKE BANKERS ROB MANY IMMIGRANTS

State Department of Labor Finds Numerous Victims of Petty Swindling by Sharpers.

$100,000 STOLEN IN A YEAR

Unlicensed Money Dealers Prey on the Newly Arrived Foreigner Extensively and Pluck His Savings.

New York State immigrants have been robbed of more than $100,000 of their savings in the past year by unlicensed foreign-colony "bankers," according to estimates obtained from the various public protective organizations for immigrants by the State Department of Labor through its Bureau of Industries and Immigration.

This statement was authorized yesterday by James M. Lynch, Commissioner of the Department of Labor, through the Secretary of Education, Ranulph Kingsley. The estimate of $100,000 is said to be conservative.

"Hundreds of complaints of thefts from immigrants have been received in the past year," said Mr. Kingsley, "by the State Banking Department, the State Controller, the various Consulates, the immigrant protective organizations and the Bureau of Industries and Immigration of the Department of Labor. It is to be regretted that these complaints have generally come too late for any successful action.

"The Bureau itself has received seventy-eight complaints. A typical complaint is that of an Italian immigrant living in East Forty-third Street. This man recently gave an unlicensed foreign colony financier $200 for safe-keeping. The financier, being restrained by no bond and having none of the other legal checks which hold back officials in chartered or licensed banks, absconded and the Italian depositor's $200 is gone for good.

"Another immigrant who was too timid to transact his financial business through the Post Office or through any of the regularly authorized and bonded foreign banking agents, placed all his dealings through one of these unlicensed agents. He gave this agent $100 to send to his wife in Europe and the agent insists that he sent it. The immigrant's wife, however, has written that she never received it; and now several officials and public welfare societies are trying to find out how this $100 disappeared so mysteriously.

"Here is still another instance. Let us call the immigrant Giuseppe. He wanted to send his parents at home $60 of his savings, and intrusted the money to a so-called 'express agent' in the foreign colony in which he lived without first asking to see the agent's authorization. The pretended agent, who did not represent any of the trustworthy interstate express companies, recently disappeared with Giuseppe's money. Now, the sole cause of Giuseppe's losing his $60 was the fact that he was afraid to deal with real bankers because he feared that the clerks could not talk his language and would make fun of his shabby clothes. He also felt shy of their impressive entrances. Had he realized that practically all authorized financial institutions in New York have clerks who can speak many languages, and that there is nothing to fear of the dignified doorman he would not have lost his money.

"There is also another great danger in the existence of the unlicensed foreign colony agent, because he carefully avoids the inspection of the State Banking Superintendent and Controller, and invests the sav

CENTURY OPERA CO. IN OTHER CITIES

Aborns Lease Philadelphia House and Will Give English Performances Next Year.

PLAN CHAIN OF COMPANIES

Seven More Cities Now Under Consideration—Principals to be Exchanged.

The first extension of the Century Opera Company was announced yesterday by Sargent and Milton Aborn, when they told of the acquirement of the Metropolitan Opera House in Philadelphia. It has been leased for next season, and will house a company giving grand opera in English at prices ranging from $2 to 25 cents, and in all respects be a duplicate of the parent organization in Central Park West.

The scheme, as announced yesterday by the Aborns, goes further than the presentation of grand opera in English in Philadelphia alone. It was said that shortly after it became evident that the Century Opera Company was established on a permanent basis inquiries began to come from several other large cities as to whether it would be possible to give similar performances there. In several cases groups of men interested in the scheme came from these cities and examined closely into the working methods of the New York opera house.

The cities mentioned as interested in the plan and considering actively the foundation of similar companies are, besides Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Boston, and Washington. The Messrs. Aborn have been in communication for some time with groups of public-spirited citizens of these cities.

In some of these cities there exist no auditoriums that would be available next season for the work, and in others the theatres are at hand. The Century Company already has a working agreement with the Chicago Grand Opera Company. It is supposed that the activities of the Century Opera Company in Chicago will take on the aspect of a more active prosecution of this working agreement whereby, when the Chicago company is not giving performances in the Auditorium, the Century forces will come into the territory and give performances in English at popular prices. It would not be surprising if this scheme went into effect soon.

One of the leading tenors of the Century Company, Gustaf Bergman, sang in Chacog last Saturday night in "Faust," and was the first of the Century artists to be called on under the arrangement. When the season started here the Century Company used the services of Francesco Daddi, tenor buffo, from the Chicago Opera Company.

The Philadelphia company is, however, according to the announcement, an established fact for next season, whatever the outcome of the other negotiations. Recently B. F. Keith acquired the lease of the Philadelphia Metropolitan Opera House, and it was after the house came under his control that it was leased by the Aborns.

The working plan calls for the present Century Opera House to remain the headquarters of the enterprise, no matter how many extensions. Each local company will include about 200 members in the chorus, cast, and house staff.

The principals will be exchanged in the different houses of the chain with a view to obtaining greater variety in the repertoire at least effort. The same scale of prices, from $2 to 25 cents, which is now in force at the Century Opera House, will prevail. Whether there will be any performances in foreign languages has not yet been decided. It is regarded as likely that since the parent house found it unnecessary to continue with its once a week performance in the language in which the opera was written, it will not be thought necessary outside of New York.

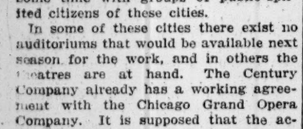
ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Two Incoming Steamships.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

MINNEWASKA (London)—Mrs. H. Beardsley, Dr. and Mrs. Beveridge, T. A. Brockelbank, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Dickinson, Miss M. L. G. Drew, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Eddy, Mrs. M. A. Finch, Frank Galsworthy, P. C. Hird, Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Kinsella, Mrs. and Miss E. Kincaid, Miss Elizabeth Mc calf, Mr. and Mrs. F. Palmer, J. M. Robertson, Miss K. Seymour, Miss E. H. Simonds, Dr. W. A. Somerville, Miss Susan Strong, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. White, and C. J. Wynn.

ST. PAUL (Southampton)—T. B. Anthony, George Bambery, Mrs. S. Beck, Miss L. Bitfield, Dr. C. M. Brown, E. A. Clark, Mrs. Ada Conroy, William Crowle, H. K. Culver, Mr. and Mrs. W. Day, Dr. R. O. Early, A. H. Foote, W. H. Fox, Miss M. E. Hay, Walter Hewitt, P. C. Kingsbury, W. E. Meyers, B. G. Roberts, J. P. Smith, Dr. R. S. Taylor, Mrs. P. C. Whitney, L. A. May, and S. Arthur.



Unusual GIFTS

Candle-Sticks and Book-Blocks designed by artists and made by craftsmen that will impart richness and distinction to any writing desk or library table in this town.

"Fifth Avenue" Goods, at Matthew's Prices—

Our New Uptown Store is attractively stocked with Business Furniture and Commercial Stationery.

Chas. E. Matthews
31-33 EAST
28TH STREET.

CELESTINS

(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)

Natural Alkaline Water

Bottled directly at the famous spring at

VICHY
FRANCE

A delighful table water with highly medicinal qualities

Ask your Physician

Not Genuine without the word

CELESTINS

"MOVIES" TO AID CHARITY.

Brooklyn Jewish Federation Plans Film Campaign for Funds.

Use is to be made of motion pictures by the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities in a campaign to raise funds. A "film story" showing a typical case coming to the attention of the societies and the method of handling it has been written and is to be shown for the first time at the annual dinner of the federation at Kismet Temple on Sunday evening. It will then be released for exhibition in motion picture theatres throughout the borough.

The story has to do with the case of a young woman, who, after the death of her husband in Russia, comes to this country with her two children, a boy and a girl. She goes to live in Brooklyn with her brother, a poor tinsmith. She falls in health and dies, her brother promising her on her deathbed to care for her little ones. But he, too, soon falls ill. The case is reported to the Federation of Jewish Charities, and a young woman who is sent to investigate, takes the situation in hand. The poor tinsmith is removed to the Jewish Hospital to be operated upon for appendicitis, while the helpless children are taken to the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum. The uncle recovers from his illness, but finding how well the children are being cared for, thinks it best to leave them in the institution.

Several years later the annual commencement exercises are being held at the orohan asylum. It so happens that the valedictorian address is delivered by the young nephew of the tinsmith. He speaks on "Charity," extolling the work of the federation. A philanthropist who is in the audience is so impressed that he investigates and contributes a large sum of money to aid the federation in its work.

"MOVIES" IN SOCIETY.

Personal Films Shown by Mrs. T. F. Walsh and M.s. J. W. Pinchot.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The "movies" as a drawing room attraction are the latest feature in Washington exclusive circles—not ordinary slides, such as can be seen at any nickel theatre, or even the kind illustrating the travel talks of professional lecturers. The drawing room "movies" are distinctly personal.

Mrs. James W. Pinchot inaugurated her Saturday evenings at home last night with an exhibition of deep-sea fishing off the coasts of Florida and Texas, in which her son, Gifford Pinchot, was one of the prominent figures. Earlier in the week Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, in entertaining the Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison at dinner, surprised the company with an interesting film showing Mr. Garrison and his party viewing the Panama Canal.

Both hostesses have been greatly congratulated on the success of their entertainments. Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Edward McLean, and Mrs. William P. Draper are all said to be negotiating for slides of particular interest to guests they propose entertaining in the near future.

LAKEWOOD ACTIVITIES.

Getting Georgian Court Ready for Xmas—Lady Decies Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 14.—Golf, dinners and teas took up the major part of the time here over the week end. The event that attracted the most interest was the match on Saturday afternoon on the links between A. E. Whitney and J. G. Batterson for the Manetta cup. Whitney and Batterson tied in the Thanksgiving tournament, and Saturday's match was the play-off. The cup was won by Batterson, who defeated his adversary 5 up and 4 to play.

Mrs. George J. Gould spent the week end at Georgian Court, which is being put in readiness for the Christmas holidays. Mr. Gould is South on a shooting trip and Lord and Lady Decies are expected at the court upon their arrival in this country.

Numerous motor parties from New York made Lakewood the point of their runs. Mr. and Mrs. Gatling, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wagoner, Miss Emma Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Gardiner, and J. R. Newall were New York motorists registered at the Laurel House and Laurel-in-the-Pines.

STAGE SOCIETY GIVES PLAY.

"The Cassilis Engagement" Presented Before Invited Audience.

The Stage Society produced at the Lyceum Theatre last night before a large invited audience "The Cassilis Engagement," a comedy in four acts by the late St. John Hankin, the English dramatist who killed himself some years ago. It was the first time that the play, which was presented on several occasions by the State Society of England, had been given in America and this afternoon, when it is offered by the Stage Society at the Lyceum for the benefit of the actors' fund, will mark its first public performance.

Following the custom of the Stage Society, last night's performance was called a dress rehearsal and the members of the society and their guests were admitted to the theatre through the stage door.

"The Cassilis Engagement" telis the story of young Geoffrey Cassilis, a young Englishman, who meets and becomes engaged to Ehel Borridge. She is a nice enough girl, but her mother is a disreputable old Cockney. All the young man's relatives throw up their hands in horror at the match, but his mother invites the girl and Mrs. Borridge to the Cassilis's country home to spend a few weeks. During the four acts of the play the London girl becomes thoroughly bored and chucks young Geoffrey just as his mother figured she would.

As Mrs. Borridge, Mrs. Thomas A. Wise supplied the comedy of the play. Rosalind Evan was Mrs. Cassilis and Miss McPherson played Ethel Borridge. Others in the company were Annie Esmond, Alice Haviland, Dorothy Hahner, Caree Clarke, William Eville, Frank Lacy, William J. O'Neill, H. E. Pritchard, and Dorothy Sutton.

After the performance of the play Lady oConstance Richardson danced three classical dances.

"Martha" in Concert Form.

At the Century Opera House last night an unusual feature of a Sunday night concert was the singing of the entire second act of "Martha" in concert form in which Lois Ewell, Walter Wheatley, Jayne Herbert, and Alfred Kaufman participated. Other numbers on the programme were sung by Morgan Kingston, Mary Carson, John Bardsley, Mary Jordan, and Herbert Waterous. The orchestra played the overtures to "William Tell" and "Tannhäuser" and ballet music from "Sylvia" and "Carmen." Alfred Szendrei and Josef Pasternack conducted, and Edward Collins assisted at the piano.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Elsie Ferguson will have as her guests at the Lyceum Theatre to-night the newly elected officers of the Iowa Society of New York. The scenes of "The Strange Woman." Miss Ferguson's play, are laid in Iowa, not far from Des Moines.

"Oh, I Say!" is to end its engagement at the Casino Theatre on Dec. 27, and on the following Monday Anna Held and her vaudeville company will begin a week's visit at that house. During the Held engagement at the Casino matinees will take place every day.

"The Girl on the Film" company from the Gaiety Theatre, London, will be entertained at the Palais de Danse to-night. Following a supper the American style of turkey trotting will be shown the English visitors.

Dr. Mary Walker is to enter vaudeville via the Hammerstein route, and will appear at the Victoria Theatre the week of Jan. 5, when she will deliver a lecture and tell stories of her own experiences.

At the request of many of the prominent actors and actresses in New York, Forbes-Robertson will give a special matinee performance of "Hamlet" at the Shubert Theatre some time next week.

Thurlow Bergen will succeed Orrin Johnson in the role of Nevil Ingraham in "The Marriage Game" at the Comedy Theatre to-night.

Carrie Reynolds has been engaged for an important part in the Johnstone-Orlob musical comedy, "The Red Canary," which will be produced at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, on Monday night, and two weeks later will receive its New York presentation.

HOFMANN DISCUSSES MUSICAL AUDIENCES

Americans Go to Concerts for Pleasure, Not for Study, Says Pianist.

DEMAND EXCITING PIECES

"Movies" Craze Harmful, Asserts Artist—Little Chance for Composers in Our Cities.

"In America the newspapers write of musical topics under the heading, 'Amusements,' and they are right. That is the attitude of the American public toward music. You go to a concert for pleasure, because you expect to hear something you will like, and you would rather take your pleasure in good company than in bad. Abroad they have an entirely different notion about it. They go to a concert there because they think it will add to their musical learning. They take it as mental food."

This was the opinion expressed by Josef Hofmann, the famous pianist, to a TIMES reporter in his hotel one day last week just after he had finished his third New York recital of this season and was about to start on a tour across the continent. In all that he said the pianist showed an amazingly detailed knowledge of American life and conditions, more than is usually associated with the foreign artist visiting these shores, and it was evident that in the many trips he has made here not very much of significance has escaped the alert, smiling eyes, and the analytical brain behind them.

"I think that just about four years ago America reached a stage of development in art and cultural matters," he continued, "that has not been improved upon since. Up to that little period Americans had been pretty proud of themselves and of their country, and they did not relish criticism very much. That was easily understood. It was a human quality. You had done so very much in a few years that the world envied every one to see and admire it. When I buy something new, I am very proud of it at first and show it eagerly to all my friends, hoping they will share my enthusiasm. But when it becomes old I do not think of showing it any more.

"The period of revelation and self-searching that Roosevelt brought into the national life did a great deal of good, and now I find in all your writings the realization that this was so. This period of national self-assessment found its reflection in your art, and, as regards art and cultural matters, as I said, I think you reached your highest point some four or five years ago. Since the nthere has been a pause."

Tilts at "Movies" Craze.

"And the greatest feature in this arrest is, to my mind, the moving-picture 'craze.' This has set the artistic world, not only here but elsewhere, many years back. Art is a matter of imagination. To stimulate the imagination, of course, you must make a man guess. Give him the outlines only, in such an attractive form that he will complete the structure for himself. The moving picture leaves nothing to guess at. And so it works harm to the appreciation of imagination.

"People reason that if they go to concerts they have to study and work and guess, while the moving picture gives it all for them, leaving them to sit back in comfort. It is all made so easy for them. And the trouble of it is, that it captivates every class, from the highest to the lowest in intellect. I go to them myself, so I am not better than any one else. But in my case, I think it does me no harm, for my mental qualities are settled and it cannot displace them. But you can see what it will do for the young generation of to-day. It supplies the whole means of relaxation.

"The moving picture will work more harm here than it will in any other civilization, because it is exactly adapted to your demands. You want your impressions quick and incomplete. In Europe if a man is the subject of newspaper comment, they describe him. Here they print his picture. The newspapers here are very close to the people's thoughts, so there is no more accurate authority on what the people want than the newspapers. Of course, every newspaper here is different, and the difference is apparent in details, but the general principles remain the same.

"That same atmosphere is carried into your artistic life, and who could imagine it otherwise? You associate artistic performance here with excitement. You want your moods, whatever they are, to be excited to the fullest degree. Abroad they will listen to things which have an easy course and no particularly striking effects. But here you must be 'waked up' every once in so often.

"In making up his programme the artist must keep this in mind. I find, for instance, that I must not play any piece or movement that lasts more than ten or fifteen minutes—that is if I am playing in a large hall for a general audience. In your usual large audience I suppose there is not more than 10 or 20 per cent. that comes with a really studious purpose. It will indeed probably excite surprise that I think this worthy of comment. In Berlin, for instance, I have played a programme consisting of four or five Beethoven sonatas and nothing else. This, beyond a certain point, was mental food with nothing offered primarily for pleasing the ear. Yet the general audience there will find the structural and studious interest sufficient.

Few Evening Recitals Here.

"Here the majority of your concerts, and certainly the large majority of the recitals, take place in the afternoon. In Europe it is exceptional to give them in the afternoon. On my last European tour all I gave was one matinee out of twenty concerts. Here I give only one evening concert out of twenty, reversing the proportion. The matinee concert cannot hope to create the same atmosphere as the evening. You cannot be devoting your whole attention to the music at 4:30 in the afternoon if you are worrying about whether you are going to be on time for tea with Mrs. Smith at 5. At a matinee every one wants to go somewhere else and there is no helpful feeling of leisure.

"If you go to an evening concert you are at liberty to stay resigned to the end, and then you go home to bed with the impressions made at the concert by the artist the last on your mind and the strongest. I work for a concrete sum of impressions. Barnum worked for the impression of the moment, and you could not tell what you had seen when it was all over. You have forgotten all about a matinee performance half an hour afterward.

"Hereln the life of the people is again reflected. Another significant point is that at a matinee concert the men have no chance to attend, and the audience is almost entirely made up of women. Of course, I don't know whether the men would attend if they could, but it is not so abroad, where the men form an important part of the audience.

"There are two things to be acquired in connection with music, the knowledge of music and the love of music. Sometimes people acquire so much knowledge of music that they lose the love of it. That is what is happening in Germany now, I believe. You have a great deal of love of music here, and you will keep getting a more thorough knowledge. I hope you will never 'progress' to the stage of knowledge where you will lose the love.

"There is the artist's dilemma—to maintain a consistent artistic level, and yet at the same time interest and educate the public. Between two sweet pills you must give them one bitter one. As Kipling said, the real man is he who can walk with Kings and not lose touch with the common people.

"You can notice a difference in your public if you go even so short a distance as from New York to Jersey City. In each city a performer has to make good separately. Some names can draw an audience, but the artist behind the name has to make his case or they will not come again.

The Real Personality.

"This so-called 'personality' will not help. The external personality is an invention pure and simple. If you asked me for the best jury to sit on a case of personality, I would say twelve blind men. Let them hear the man play without being able to see him, and then they will know whether he has 'personality' or not. But as we are not all blind, audiences are deceived by this matter of external personality every day. If it were possible that two men could play exactly alike in every particular, nothing is more certain than that they would be received differently before the same audience.

"As for the musical art you can produce here, I would say that as yet it is likely to be more interpretative than originating; that is, you will produce players, but not composers. The atmosphere of American cities is hardly the right one for composers. They will have been brought up in the atmosphere of activity and commotion, and will hardly be able to escape it. You cannot hope to get composers from the country, for any one with talent will have migrated to the cities, and the others are of the life that interests itself only in crops, mules, and automobiles.

"For that matter I do not see where any great composers are to come from. Germany, which produced more of the great moderns than any other nation, has become a little people. Perhaps time Americans had been pretty proud of themselves and of their country, and they did not relish criticism very much. That was easily understood. It was a human quality. You had done so very much in a few years that the world envied every one to see and admire it. When I buy something new, I am very proud of it at first and show it eagerly to all my friends, hoping they will share my enthusiasm. But when it becomes old I do not think of showing it any more.

"The period of revelation and self-searching that Roosevelt brought into the national life did a great deal of good, and now I find in all your writings the realization that this was so. This period of national self-assessment found its reflection in your art, and, as regards art and cultural matters, as I said, I think you reached your highest point some four or five years ago. Since the nthere has been a pause."

PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY.

Two New Compositions Offered to Large Audience.

The second orchestral concert of the People's Symphony concerts was given yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall before a large audience. Director Franz X. Arens had placed on his programme Schumann's Symphony No. 1 in B flat (the "Spring" symphony,) and two new compositions, Henry F. Gilbert's "A Negro Rhapsody" and Guilmant's Marche Fantasie for orchestra and organ, in which Dr. William C. Carl played the organ part. Horatio Connell sang an aria from Verdi's "Ballo in Maschero," and another from Handel's "Acis and Galatea."

Mr. Gilbert is an American composer who, for one, cannot believe in the truth of the disputed saying that native composers do not have a chance to be heard here, for it was only a week ago that the Philharmonic Society played another of his compositions, "A Comedy Overture on Negro Themes." The work performed yesterday was a little more pretentious in character. It was an interesting composition, and justified Mr. Arens's efforts in the direction of performing native music whenever possible. The other new work, Guilmant's marche, was most happy in the moments when it was sounding the ancient church themes, on which it was based. The organ part, when it was not employed solo, antiphonically with the orchestra, seemed to have as its chief function the destruction of clarity and freedom in the orchestration.

It was an interesting concert on the whole, with good material adequately presented, and it seemed to please the large audience assembled to hear it.

MRS. JOSEPH WOOD DEAD.

Wife of Pennsylvania Railroad Official Stricken with Paralysis.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 14.—Mrs. Jennie Boas Wood, wife of Joseph Wood, First Vice President of the Pennsylvania lines, died suddenly at 8:30 o'clock to-night at her residence, 5,127 Ellsworth Avenue. Her death was caused by paralysis of the heart. Mrs. Wood, whose maiden name was Jennie Boas, was born in Harrisburg, Penn. Her parents were Daniel D. and Margaret Boas.

She leaves three sons, William B. Wood of Shields, Cooper Wood of Detroit, and Joseph Wood, Jr., of Philadelphia, and one daughter, Mrs. Augustus K. Oliver.

William F. Crane Dies.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 14.—William F. Crane, 57 years old, a leading citizen of this place, died at his home, 105 Union Street, to-night. He was stricken with heart disease early this morning. He had been a sufferer from that malady for several years, but was able to attend to business. He was connected with Phelps, Dodge & Co. of New York, he had lived here about ten years. He is survived by a widow, three daughters, and two sons.

Obituary Notes.

STRATFORD CORBETT, a retired furniture dealer, died in his 76th year yesterday at his home, 836 Alexander Avenue, the Bronx. He came to this country from Ireland when he was a boy and served in the civil war with the First Ohio Volunteers. His son, Arthur Corbett, is a superintendent of the Bronx Botanical Gardens.

J. CALDWELL WILLIAMS, 69 years old, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday at his home, 140 Harrison Avenue, Montclair. Mr. Williams had conducted a florist's establishment in that town for fifty years.

JOHN TERRELL, 97 years old, for over forty years engaged in the hotel business in Flushing, died yesterday at his home, 149 Union Street, Flushing. He was a miller and operated the old mill at the Valley, Douglaston, and at Kissena Lake previous to going into the hotel business.

EDWARD A. CURRAN, former Deputy Clerk of the Fifth Municipal Court and for twenty-five years a prominent Democrat of Flatbush, died on Saturday. He was a lawyer and was born at 11 Wyckoff Street fifty-five years ago. He was a graduate of the College of St. Francis, and when he moved to Flatbush became a friend of the Democratic leader, Henry Hesterberg. He was a member of the Cortelyou Club and the Flatbush Democratic Club, of which he was Financial Secretary.

Mother M. MICHAEL, Superioress of St. Michael's Presentation Convent at 419 West Thirty-third Street, died on Saturday. She was born in Dublin and joined a band of Presentation nuns who came to this city thirty-one years ago at the invitation of the Rev. A. J. Donnelly.

ALICE JOSEPHINE MAIER, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Maier of 224 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, and a graduate of the class of 1914, Normal School, Adelphi College, died at her home on Saturday.

RICHARD B. NAGLE, for many years Democratic leader of the old Second Ward of Brooklyn, died on Saturday from pneumonia at his home, 89 Nassau Street, at the age of 65 years. He served three terms as an Assemblyman. He kept a hotel at the above address for nearly forty years. He served in the civil war as a drummer boy in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers. He is survived by a widow.

HAROLD B. TICE, formerly connected with the Gorham Silver Company, died at his home, 519 Highland Avenue, Westfield, N. J., yesterday of heart disease. He was 32 years old. He had been ill for five years.

Miss NELLIE ST. JOHN WEEKES, daughter of the late Wilfred C. Weekes, died at her home, 71 Hart Street, Brooklyn, yesterday.

CHARLES D. WALLACE, President of the Stroudsburg National Bank, the largest financial institution in Monroe County, Penn., died yesterday, aged 58 years. He was the senior member of the department store firm of Joseph Wallace & Sons.

SAMUEL WARREN LAWRENCE, founder and for twenty-one years publisher of The Medford (Mass.) Mercury, died there Saturday of a complication of diseases. He was 53 years old.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

needs money for Christmas comforts and its general work. A Christmas gift of Fifty Dollars enables the Society to rescue some poor, homeless waif and provide a good family home for it in the country. Contributions are solicited for this purpose, as well as to provide the thousands of poor children who attend the Industrial Schools and the homeless boys and girls in our lodging houses with Christmas dinners, toys, shoes, and clothing, &c.

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CHARLES LORING BRACE, Secretary.

PAGEANT IN PANAMA FOR CANAL OPENING

T. Daniel Frawley to Stage Big Spectacle with Several Hundred American Players.

"MOVIES" TO DEFRAY COST

Republic's History from Its Early Days Up to Waterway's Completion to be Presented.

The official opening of the Panama Canal, when it takes place will not be devoid of theatrical features. The Republic of Panama is preparing for an exposition on a large scale and grounds are being prepared for the event near the site of the city of Old Panama, some seven miles from the present city of that name. To take advantage of this fair and of the thousands of tourists who will flock to the waterway, T. Daniel Frawley, general stage director for Oliver Morosco, and other theatrical men are preparing an invasion of Central America next Spring.

The plans of Mr. Frawley and his associates are pretentious, the chief idea being to present a pageant at the fair covering the history of Panama from the discovery of the country up to the time of the opening of the canal. Mr. Frawley figures that the cost of staging a show of this sort, no matter how great, would easily be offset by the income from the moving pictures of the event and that what the tourists paid to see the performances in Central America would be clear profit.

A few months ago Mr. Frawley, who has made several tours around the world with his own theatrical organizations, and Frank Daniels, the comic opera star, made a trip to Panama to look over the field. They talked over the matter at great length with President Belisario Porras of the republic, and received much encouragement from that official.

Several hundred actors and actresses will be taken down and the other rôles will be filled by natives of the country. A battery of camera men and other representatives of a large moving picture concern will go along.

"To begin at the beginning of the Panama Canal," said Mr. Frawley, yesterday. "One has to start with the beginning of Panama itself, for within a few years after the Isthmus was discovered, the nations of the Old World were figuring on a possible waterway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and as early as 1534 Charles V. of Spain had a survey made for a canal which was practically along the same route as the canal being built to-day. Up until that time the Spanish adventurers believed that there was a natural waterway across, and when Columbus sailed into Limon Bay in 1502 he thought that he would have little trouble in keeping right on. In 1530 the Chagres River was used as a means of crossing to within a dozen miles of the city of Old Panama. From the time of the survey made by Charles V. of Spain a canal was actively discussed, and in 1814 the first actual attempt to start work was made by the Spaniards. Revolutions in the Spanish colonies put a stop to the endeavor, and Spain's chance was gone forever.

"But to understand the history of the canal a brief history of the country itself should be understood. There are four great events in the history of Panama—the discovery of the Pacific Ocean in 1513, the destruction of Old Panama in 1671, the separation from Spain in 1821, and the construction of the Panama Canal, 1881-1914.

"The first two and the last of these events are geographical, the third is unimportant, except as it forms one of several local events from which school children reckon history. There is one big fact, however. Panama has never been an important influence in its own destiny. It has always been ruled from without, and generally misruled, until the present time.

"Alonza de Ojeda, a Spanish adventurer, was the first European to land upon the isthmus in 1498. Columbus not touching there until his fourth voyage in 1502. It was Columbus, however, who made the first settlement a year later, although the attempt to establish a colony failed, as did one another year later by Nicuesa, who tried to settle down about twenty miles east of the present site of Colon on the Caribbean.

"A Spanish lawyer named Enciso in 1510 succeeded in establishing a colony which he called Santa Maria, and, although this was later abandoned, it became important because it was here that Vasco Nunez de Balboa came to be known as a bold leader. With a band of some 300 adventurers he usurped the governorship, subdued the Indians, and ruled the land for four years until Spain heard of his high-handed proceedings, and summoned him to return to Spain and be hanged. As a way out Balboa made a dash across the isthmus, hoping that the glory of new discoveries would reinstate him in favor at the Spanish Court, and from a mountain top on Sept. 25, 1513, he first saw the Pacific Ocean. He made piece with the Indians, collected some loot in the shape of gold and pearls, and went back to Santa Maria, where he was arrested by the new Governor, Pedrarias.

"Balboa was the idol of the soldiers, however, and the King of Spain, hearing of his discoveries, heaped honors upon his head, and Gov. Pedrarias was forced to let him go. For three years the two quarreled, but finally a truce was patched up with the understanding that Balboa was to marry a daughter of the Governor and settle down as a dutiful son-in-law. Balboa had neglected to mention, however, that he had taken a wife or two among the Indian tribes on the Pacific side of the country, and this coming to the ears of Pedrarias, Balboa was arrested, given a semblance of some sort of a trial, and in January, 1519, the discoverer of the Pacific Ocean was beheaded at the age of 44 years. Those are some of the events we mean to show in our pageant."

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TO AID WOMEN'S CLUB.

Vassar Alumnae Arrange for Benefit at Comedy Theatre.

The New York Branch of Vassar Alumnae has arranged with John Cort for a special performance of "The Marriage Game" at the Comedy Theatre on Thursday afternoon for the purpose of increasing the funds being raised to furnish the new Women's University Clubhouse, at Park Avenue and Fifty-second Street. Mrs. Anne Crawford Flexner, author of the play, is a graduate of Vassar.

The patronesses of the special performance will include Mrs. Elon Huntington Hooker, Mrs. William Reynolds Brown, Mrs. William Henry Hayes, Mrs. Charles D. Squiers, Mrs. William Mitchell, Mrs. Lucian Warner, Mrs. E. S. Atwater, Mrs. Charlton Wallace, Miss Jean Webster, Miss Helen Stamford, and Mrs. Edward C. Townsend, President of the club.

Dr. Arthur Ritchie Resigns.

Announcement of the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Arthur Ritchie as rector of St. Ignatius Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, was read in that church yesterday. The reason given is ill health. The resignation is to take effect on May 1. He has been elected rector emeritus, and it is understood that a new rector will be chosen to begin work next Fall. The assistant is the Rev. C. P. A. Burnett.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FLESH.—On Sunday, Dec. 14, at 9 A. M., to Mr. and Mrs. Irving A. Flesh, a son.

SAMILOW.—Dec. 10, 730 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Samilow, a son.

SPENCER.—Dec. 10, 1,890 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Spencer, a son.

STEINBERG.—Dec. 11, 302 Convent Av., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Steinberg, a son.

Engaged.

MILLER—GOODMAN.—Mr. L. Goodman of 411 7th Av., Brooklyn, announces the bethrothal of his daughter, Florence, to Mr. Samuel Miller.

BASWITZ—WEIL.—Carrie Weil to Charles Baswitz.

BUTLER—NEWMAN.—Mildred Newman to Charles M. Butler.

CAMPBELL—PITT.—Edith Pitt to Clinton Campbell.

COSWER—RAUCH.—Bessie Rauch to Max Coswer.

DECKINGER—GOTTFRIED.—Hannah Gottfried to Herbert Deckinger.

FLECK—AARONSON.—Jeannette R. Aaronson to Harvey L. Fleck.

FRANK—APPEL.—Stella C. Appel to Bert Frank.

FRIEDMANN—MINZIE.—Helene M. Minzie to David Friedmann.

GOLDBERG—BOROSCHEK.—Frances Boroschek to Harry B. Goldberg.

GOLDMAN—SPAGAT.—Estelle Spagat to Louis C. Goldmann.

GOLDSPINNER—FEIERSTEIN. — Minnette Feierstein to Louis J. Goldspinner.

GROSSER—DAVIDSON.—Lillian Davidson to Isidore Grossman.

HERTZ—COHN.—Clara Cohn to Adolph Hertz.

HOLBROCK—ENGELMANN.—Elsie Engelmann to William C. Holbrock.

ISRAELSON—SAGER.—Rae Sager to Louis Israelson.

LAZARUS—VAN PRAAG.—Bessie Van Praag to Jack Lazaroe.

LAZARUS—DISLER.—Sarah D. Disler to Max M. Lazarus.

LEVEEN—ROSENBLATT.—Hannah Rosenblatt to Elias F. Leveen.

LICHTENSTEIN — WOLFINGER. — Bertha Wolfinger to Simon Lichtenstein.

LINETZKY—MELNICK.—Rose Melnick to Dr. David Linetzky.

LOWENSTERN—WOLFF.—Gertrude Wolff to Albert A. Lowenstern.

OPPENHEIMER—ADLER.—Gussie Adler to Sol Oppenheimer.

RABINOWITZ—RAND.—Anna Rand to Simon Rabinowitz.

READER—BLECHMAN.—Ida K. Blechman to Joseph Reader.

RIBMAN—LEBOWITZ.—Cecelia Lebowitz to Benjamin C. Ribman.

RODBELL — SCHREIBER. — Sayde Irene Schreiber to George Rodbell.

ROTH—WALL.—Henrietta Wall to Bernard Roth.

SONBERG—ZWEIGEL.—Lena Zweigel to Samuel Sonberg.

SPERBER—FREYMAN.—Nettie Freyman to Max Sperber.

TEETZ—SPERLING.—Johannah C. Sperling to Paul Teetz.

TISCHMAN—GROCH.—Fannie Groch to Jacob Tischman.

NEWMAN—ZELLNER.—Dorothy Zellner to Morris Newman.

Married.

IGSTAEDTER—BAYER.—Dec. 7, Alice Bayer to Oscar Igstaedter.

KATZENBERG—TOBIAS.—Dec. 11, Sadie Tobias to Arthur Katzenberg.

ROSENBLUM—SHAPIRO.—Dec. 7, Manya Shapiro to Henry Rosenblum.

SHEROWER—HERTZ.—Dec. 7, Esther Hertz to Robert Sherower.

Died.

BROWNE.—Mary. Funeral THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (Campbell Bldg.) Time later. Motor cortege.

BUTZEL.—S. Herman, beloved father of Milton L., Fannie E., and Stanley M. Funeral from his late residence, 1,261 50th St., Brooklyn, Dec. 15th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Salem Fields.

CANTZ.—E. Catherane, entered into rest Dec. 14th, widow of John Cantz. Services at her late residence, 322 East 201st St., Bedford Park, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1913, at 2 P. M. Interment private at convenience of family. Philadelphia and Norristown, Penn., papers please copy.

CONATY.—Suddenly on Dec. 13, James, beloved husband of Ellen Conaty. Funeral from his late residence, 185 6th Av., Brooklyn on Tuesday, Dec. 16, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem St. Augustine Church. Interment private.

CORBETT.—Stratford Corbett, on Sunday, Dec. 14, at his home, 836 Alexander Av., in the 75th year of his age. Funeral Wednesday 17th, at 9 A. M., from his late residence, 836 Alexander Av., thence to Church of St. Pius, 145th St. Service 9:30 A. M. Interment Holy Cross, Dayton, Ohio, papers please copy.

CRANE.—William F., suddenly, at Montclair, N. J., on Dec. 14, 1913. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAVIS.—At Peekskill, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 13, 1913, Helen M. Amsden, wife of the late Jared Gibson Davis. Funeral from her late residence on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 16, at 12:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station 9:40 A. M.

FARNHAM.—Eloise Marvin, widow of George H. Farnham, in her 81st year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOYT.—At New Canaan, Conn., Sunday, Dec. 14, 1913, Sarah Jane, wife of the late Edwin Hoyt, aged 78 years. Funeral services at her late residence, Carger St., New Canaan, on Tuesday, Dec. 16, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages in waiting at New Canaan station for train leaving Grand Central depot at 12:08 noon.

HUNSDON.—On Dec. 13, 1913, Mary A., widow of Seth H. Hunsdon. Funeral from her late residence, 22 West 128th St., Monday evening, Dec. 15, at 8 o'clock.

MATTHEWS.—On Sunday, Dec. 14, 1913, Henry Matthews, in his 92d year. Funeral service at St. George's P. E. Church, corner Woolsey and Franklin Sts., Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday the 17th inst., at 10 A. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

MILLS.—At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 13, 1913, Alfred Mills, in the 87th year of his age. Funeral services on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 16, at St.

GIANTS LEAVE CHINA---YALE SELECTS COACH---BASEBALL---BOXING---HOCKEY

SMALLPOX SCARES BASEBALL TOURISTS

Giant-White Sox Party Vaccinated at Hongkong and Sail to Manila.

By JOHN J. McGRAW.
Manager of New York Giants.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright 1913, by John J. McGraw.

HONGKONG, China, Dec. 14.—Our party of baseball players arrived here at dawn on our trip around the world, only to find that we had been held up at quarantine because a case of smallpox had been discovered on board our steamer. Naturally, there was much commotion among the members of our party at this surprising news, especially among the ladies.

The health authorities at this port insisted that every member of the party would have to be vaccinated before we could land. Many of the ball players objected strenuously to this order, as they feared it might prevent them from playing ball for a few days. After a long argument with the health authorities the objections were overcome and all members of the party who had not been vaccinated submitted to the ordeal. As a result, there are already a number of sore arms among the tourists.

We got a great reception from the people of the city when we landed. A large crowd turned out to see the game. Among the large English population there is great interest in the game of cricket here, and all the English residents attended and saw the American game for the first time. In the crowd were also a number of American sailors, who made more real noise rooting for both the Giants and White Sox than Hongkong has heard in a long time.

The Giants won the game by a score of 6 to 4, although only five innings were played. We had to shorten the game in order to catch the steamer St. Albans for Manila. During the earlier part of the day we were escorted through the shopping district of the city in Sedan chairs, and enjoyed the experience immensely.

We left the steamer Empress of Japan at this port, and will go to Manila on the St. Albans. There was a big demonstration in the harbor before we left. There was a banquet on board, at which several speeches were made. The Captain of the Empress was presented with a diamond souvenir by our party.

The banquet and speechmaking were followed by a dance, and the ball players showed Hongkong residents the turkey trot and the tango for the first time.

As we sailed out of the harbor the craft which were anchored there were gayly decorated with flags and pennants, and the whistle strings of all the steamers were tied down, and we sailed away amid a great din.

SPOTTS ALWAYS WINS.

He Is High Gun at Larchmont Traps with 135 Out of 150.

Under perfect conditions, full scores were the rule at the Larchmont Yacht Club traps yesterday, where a dozen or more of its crack shots competed for the regular weekly and season prizes. So keen was the competition in some of the matches that ties were frequent.

In the shoot for the Visitors' Cup D. F. McMahon, T. H. Cahill, H. H. Duden, T. Lemane, R. K. Spotts, Jr., and A. W. Allison tied with full scores of 25, and in the shoot-off McMahon won with another full score. Five tied in the shoot for the Monthly Cup, and T. Lemane won in the shoot-off with a full score. He was also the winner of the 125 "bird" handicap match with a full score, A. L. Burns being the runner up with 124.

H. H. Duden, W. E. Ferguson, and T. Lemane tied with full scores of 50 each in the Accumulation Cup match, and in the shoot-off Duden won the leg with another 50. There were two "take home" prizes, in each of which thirteen men shot. G. J. Corbett won them both.

Ralph L. Spotts was the winner of the "high gun" prize, with a score of 136 out of the possible 150.

PROVOST LEADS GUNNERS.

Many Ties in Weekly Competition at Manhasset Yacht Club.

Of the twelve men who shot for prizes at the Manhasset Yacht Club's traps at Port Washington yesterday, D. Provost carried off the honors of the day, for he won the legs on the principal matches—the Dupont Cup, the Monthly and the Yearly Cups.

J. W. Alker, C. M. Gould and D. Provost tied with full scores of 25 in the shoot for the Dupont Cup, and in the shoot-off Provost won, as he did in the other two matches after tying two others. C. M. Gould was the winner of the 10-bird scratch contest, and D. E. Smith of the 15-bird match. The scores follow: Dupont Trophy, 25 clay birds, handicap—J. W. Alker (4), 25; C. M. Gould (7), 25; D. Provost (5), 25; H. L. Hoyt, Jr. (2), 24; F. L. Richards (6), 23; L. Provost (7), 23; J. O'Brien (7), 21; E. P. Alker (5), 20; D. E. Smith (2), 20; E. A. Sierck (5), 20. Won by D. Provost.

New Rochelle Yacht Club Shoot.

Fifteen of the New Rochelle Yacht Club trap shooters, including one young woman, Miss J. Thorpe, made some excellent scores in the six matches decided. George P. Granbery, one of the expert amateur skippers of the club's big fleet of yachts, carried off the honors by winning both the 15 "bird" handicap prize after a shoot-off with H. Bullock and J. Crawford, in which he returned full scores, and also the 25 "bird" handicap match, also with a full score. A. C. Chandler and J. P. Donovan tied in the shoot for the monthly cup, and H. R. Stoddard was the winner of the distance handicap at 25 "birds." H. Bullock won the 10 "bird" handicap with a full score, and J. Davis proved the winner of the 25 "bird" scratch match.

Schedule for Football Clubs.

At a meeting of the United States of America Football Association, held at the Broadway Central Hotel yesterday, drawings were held for the third round of the cup tie competition, the second round of which, in this section, was postponed last Sunday on account of rain. The third round of the cup tie brings together the clubs of New York, New Jersey, New England, and Pennsylvania. The fixtures which must be played off on or before the first Sunday in February are the following:

Clan McKenzie or Columbia Oval vs. West Hudsons or Alley Boys, Brooklyns or Rangers vs. Bathlehem, Brooklyn Celtics or Hollywood Inn vs. Babcock & Wilcox or Watsessing, Yonkers vs. New York Celtics or Germans, New Bedford vs. West Philadelphia, Peabody F. C. vs. Hudson United or St. Georges, Rosse F. C. or Pennard F. C. vs. Niagara Falls or McNaughton Rangers, Pullman F. C. vs. Hyde Park Blues of Chicago.

Connie Mack's Son to Coach.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 14.—Earl Mack, son of Connie Mack and manager of the Raleigh baseball club of the Carolina League, to-day signed to coach the 1914 baseball team of the University of North Carolina. He will report for work Feb. 1. He came down from Philadelphia to confer with the college officials, and returned home to-night.

ALL-STAR BOXING SHOWS.

Well-Balanced Cards Arranged for Local Clubs This Week.

All-star boxing shows at several clubs, with no single bout standing out far ahead of all the others, make up a well-balanced card for the fistic followers of Greater New York during this week. Practically all of the clubs, except the Garden A. C. and Fairmont A. C., have arranged shows for the week, some of them putting on bouts on two nights. Two or more clubs will be busy every night until Saturday, when no less than ten shows will take place in the city.

An all-star show, made up of three ten-round bouts, will be held to-night at the National Sporting Club on West Forty-fourth Street. Tim Logan, the sailor heavyweight, and Al McCloskey will do the honors in the main event, and Young Frank will oppose Fighting Joe Hyland in the semi-final. The opening number will bring together George Ashe, the Philadelphia middleweight, and Bob Diry, who has been winning regularly for the last three months at local clubs.

At the Twyford A. C. of South Brooklyn to-night Knockout Brown will return to the ring after a long absence, due to sickness. Brown's opponent will be Young McGowan, a Brooklyn boy who has had considerable success during his short time in the boxing game, though he has fought no boy who classes with the little east sider. A ten-round semi-final and the usual number of shorter preliminaries will precede the main event.

The Olympic A. C. of Harlem is one of the clubs that will put on two shows this week, and the second overshadows the first. Jimmy Coffey of Harlem and Freddie Hass will be the headliners in to-night's show at the Harlem clubhouse and Young Munday will oppose Young Ross in the ten-round semi-final. On Thursday night at the same club two of the leading lightweights of the west side, Johnny Lore and Dick Peters, will come together.

The Atlantic Garden A. C. will also put on two shows during the week. Packey Hommey and Jack Sheppard have been matched for the feature event of the regular Tuesday night show, with Jimmy Murray and Mike Rosen coming together in the ten-round semi-final. Several six and four round bouts will complete the card. On Thursday night Sapper O'Neil, the English lightweight, who has been in New York for the last three months, will make his American debut in a ten-round bout with Young Brown of the east side. O'Neil is said to be Freddie Welsh's closest rival for the English lightweight title, and he has shown promising form in his daily workouts at Dal Hawkins's roadhouse.

At the New Polo A. A. Friday night three ten-round bouts will make up the card. In the main event Hughey Weyer, a California heavyweight, who arrived in New York during the last week, will show his skill against Jack Hanlon, the Long Island City heavyweight. Weyer is under the management of Joe Levy, manager Charlie Ebbets. In the ten-round semi-final "Wee Wee" Barton and Kid Benson will come together. The opening bout will show Joe Farmer of Harlem and Knockout Smith. Both Mona, the Milwaukee middleweight, who has been a contender for the middleweight title for several months, will get his chance next Saturday night after waiting in New York for a month. He has been signed by the Irving A. C., Brooklyn's leading boxing club, to oppose Mickey Howard, the New Jersey middleweight who has been coming to the front rapidly.

Amateur boxers will get their chance this week in a tournament to be held at the City Athletic Club, West Fifty-fourth Street. The preliminaries will be fought Tuesday night and the finals on Thursday night. The tournament is for boxers of the 108, 115, 125, and 135 pound classes.

The Postman A. C. of Brooklyn will holds its regular show Thursday night, and the Pastime A. C. will follow suit on busy Friday night. The usual week-end shows will be held Saturday at the Fairmont, Sharkey and Atlantic Garden Clubs of New York, and the Irving, Vanderbilt, Dexter Park, and Twyford Clubs of Brooklyn.

FOOTBALL ROLL OF HONOR.

Fifty-six Players Selected by Leading Coaches of the Country.

The football roll of honor, compiled annually from the selections of the leading college coaches in the country by Outing, shows a list of fifty-six players, of whom twenty-one come from the West and thirty-five from the East. In selecting the roll the compilers have eliminated all players who have not been selected by at least two coaches. The method is held to be the most logical solution to the problem of giving each deserving player his proper due, and shows the consensus of opinion of the combined list of experts as against an individual. The roll follows:

ENDS.
O'Hearn, Cornell.
Wells, Penn.
Gilchrist, Navy.
Hogsett, Dartmouth.
Fritz, Cornell.
Wagoner, Pittsburgh
Cherry, Ohio State.
Reber, Kansas.
Hardwick, Harvard.

TACKLES.
Talbott, Yale.
Buck, Wisconsin.
Butler, Wisconsin.
Kirke, Iowa.
Halligan, Nebraska.
Brooks, Colgate
Storer, Harvard.
Patterson, W. & J.
Probst, Syracuse.

GUARDS.
Munns, Cornell.
Brown Navy
Ketcham, Yale.
Pennock, Harvard.
Geissman, Ohio State.
Gallagher, Missouri.

CENTRE.
Simpson, Pennsylvania.
Garlow, Carlisle.
Patterson, Michigan.
Des Jardien, Chicago.

QUARTER BACKS.
Prichard, Army.
Wilson, Yale.
Llewellyn, Dartmouth.
Hughitt, Michigan.
Garrett, Cornell.
Marshall, Pennsylvania.
Covington, Colgate.
Dorais, Notre Dame
Hightower, N'western.
Russell, Chicago.
Welch, Carlisle.

HALF BACKS.
Law, Princeton.
Whitney, Dartmouth.
Young, Pennsylvania.
Craig, Michigan.
Guyon, Carlisle.
Fisher, Oberlin.
Gray, Chicago.
Dick, Iowa
Rutherford, Nebraska.
Spiegel, W. & J.
Castle, Syracuse.

FULL BACKS.
Hudson, Trinity.
Swartout, Colgate.
Graf, Ohio State.
Reeds, Oklahoma.
Brickley, Harvard.
Dunn, Dickinson.

RESULTS OF SOCCER GAMES.

Replaying their cup tie game, canceled by the American Football Association because of an unregistered player, the eleven of the Brooklyn Football Club once more administered defeat yesterday to the Clan McDonalds of Brooklyn by the score of 2 goals to 1 in the presence of 2,000 soccer fans at Marquette Oval.

Taking advantage of every slight opportunity offered them and accuracy at shooting at the proper time, enabled the Brooklyn Celtics to eliminate the Hollywood Inn soccer eleven from the United States of America Football Association cup tie competition at Edison Field, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The contest was in the second round of the series, and the Celtics annexed the game by the score of 6 goals to 0.

Although extra time was played to bring about a definite result to the replay of the drawn cup tie battle between the Hudson United and St. George soccer football elevens at Manhattan Field yesterday afternoon, it was fruitless, because darkness spread over the field before either team secured an advantage. The meeting was the second round of the United States of America cup tie competition for the challenge trophy. The final score was 1 goal apiece.

Before 2,500 spectators at Taft's Oval, Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, the Longfellow Football Club took the Spanish American Football Club into camp to the tune of 4 goals to 2.

In a New York State League championship fixture the Overseas and Greenpoint Celtic soccer elevens battled ninety minutes to a scoreless tie.

Aided by some exceptional playing on the part of Duncan, who tallied four of his team's five points, the Clan McDuffs had little difficulty in humbling the Clan Chisholm eleven at Suburban Oval, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon by the score of 5 goals to 1.

Ireland triumphed over Germany at Lenox Oval yesterday afternoon, and representatives of the New York Celtics and German soccer football clubs met in the second round of the National Challenge Cup competition, which is being held under the auspices of the United States of America Football Association. The score was New York Celtics, 4; Germans F. C., 1.

At Grant City S. I. the Columbia Oval soccer eleven easily defeated the Clan McKenzie aggregation by the score of 5 goals to 2 in the second round of the United States of America Football Association Cup tie competition.

Favored by a high wind in the first half of their game with the Anglo-Saxons at Woodside, L. I., yesterday afternoon, the Fulton A. C. easily defeated its opponents by the whitewash score of 3 goals to 0.

Strengthened by the addition of Porter from the Queens Park team of Scotland, the Yonkers soccer eleven humbled the Camerons in a New York State League championship fixture at Bronx Oval yesterday afternoon by the score of 3 goals to 0.

TROUBLE AHEAD FOR MANAGER C. HERZOG

Insubordinate Players Caused Downfall of Joe Tinker in Cincinnati.

The real reason why Joe Tinker, Brooklyn's $25,000 shortstop, failed as manager in Cincinnati, was not as much on account of his differences with the Board of Directors as it was with the players. Insubordination by the players and indifference in their work was what drove Tinker almost to distraction. It is stated that the trading of Bescher to the Giants and release of Dick Egan is only the start of the wholesale shakeup which Garry Herrmann is going to make in the Cincinnati team on account of the way many of the players "laid down" on Tinker.

Baseball men predict that there is a rough road ahead of Charley Herzog, the new Red manager.

It is stated that Bescher, who has been traded to the Giants, was so indifferent about his work last year that his value to the club became little or nothing. He and several other players refused to play their best under Tinker, and when the manager tried to use Frank Chance's old Chicago methods of discipline on them, matters became much worse.

Jimmy Sheckard, who has been in town for the baseball meetings during the past week, says: "When Joe tried to force the men to work as he was working they actually turned on him and 'threw him down.' I know what I am talking about, for I have heard what they said in the clubhouse and on the road."

In speaking of Charley Herzog, who will probably be chosen as manager of the Reds, Sheckard says: "No matter who gets Tinker's place, the new manager will have to get rid of the 'knockers' on that club before he can hope to succeed. There is no chance to win with players who think more of their own records than they do of the success of the club. Cincinnati is in a bad rut, and the team has been allowed to stagnate for several seasons."

Sheckard is trying to get his release from Cincinnati, as he has had enough of it. He wants to get his freedom, so that he can take the management of either the Toledo or Denver club.

A long-slumbering ambition of President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club has been gratified, for yesterday President John K. Tener appointed him a member of the Schedule Committee, along with Barney Dreyfuss and Secretary John A. Heydler. Mr. Ebbets was a member of the Schedule Committee for several seasons until Thomas J. Lynch was elected President, and then Mr. Ebbets was dropped.

This action caused much bitter feeling between Ebbets and Lynch, and since that time Ebbets has been opposed to Lynch at the annual meetings. Ebbets tried to oust Lynch last year by indorsing the candidacy of Robert Brown of Louisville. This year Mr. Ebbets was one of the strongest advocates for Gov. Tener's election, and has now received his reward.

This Schedule Committee of the National League, together with President Ban Johnson of the American League, will probably go to Hot Springs, Ark., early in February and draw up the preliminary draft of the schedule. They will then report the schedule to the meeting of the National League here on the second Tuesday in February.

The Yankees will open at the Polo Grounds next Spring with the world's champion Athletics as opponents. Brooklyn will open at Ebbets Field with the Boston Braves. The Giants will open in Philadelphia, and in the American League Washington will open with the Red Sox in Boston. The major league season will probably open on Thursday, April 16.

Hal Chase, former Yankee, and now with the Chicago White Sox, is playing ball during the Winter months with the San Jose team in California. This is the team on which Chase began his professional career. Chase, who was dissatisfied most of the time with his berth on the Yankees, has taken a liking to the White Sox and says that he will have the best year of his career under Manager Jimmy Callahan next season.

Doc Newton, who used to pitch for the Yankees on the Hilltop, will play with the Calgary Club of the Western League next season. Harry Lumley, the former Brooklyn star, will probably manage the Calgary Club in Canada.

Although many believe that Miller Huggins, manager of the St. Louis Club, got the worst of the eight man trade with Pittsburgh, Huggins is satisfied because he was in danger of losing Konetchy without getting anything in return. All last season Konetchy wanted to be traded by St. Louis, but Huggins firmly refused.

When the Giants made their first trip to St. Louis last Summer, Konetchy made it known to some of the New York players that he wanted to be traded. Immediately Manager McGraw got busy with Huggins but the St. Louis manager said that the big first baseman would finish the season with the Cardinals or would not play at all. Konetchy was hard to handle all last season and told Huggins at the end of the season that if he did not trade or sell him, he would jump to the Federal League, which made him a flattering offer. So there was nothing to do but for Huggins to trade him. The Pittsburgh offer looked better than the New York offer. The Giants offered him Snodgrass and Merkle for Konetchy, but in the five Pittsburgh players Huggins thinks he made a deal which will prove of more value to the Cardinals.

KYRONEN A CHAMPION.

Young Finnish Runner Wins Scandinavian-American Distance Event.

W. Kyronen of the Kaleva A. C., the Finnish lad who was placed third in the ten-mile national championship, and who has been showing surprising form recently in the various distance runs, won the first annual championship cross-country race of the Scandinavian-American Athletic League yesterday over a course a bit less than four miles in 19 minutes 38 3-5 seconds.

John Eke of the Swedish-American A. C., who was a member of the Swedish Olympic team and who finished third in the Olympic cross-country championship, was second and A. Rosander, Finnish-American A. C., third.

The Kaleva A. C., represented by Kyronen, Lidfors, Pitala, and Munter, gathered in the team prize with 18 points. The Swedish-American quartette, made up of Eke, Wass, Erickson, and Janson, scored 30 points, and the Finnish-American A. C. four, composed of Rosander, Nelson, Green, and Larsen totaled a like number.

Thirty men in all started and aided in an interesting contest. The ultimate winner led almost throughout, although he was frequently challenged by Eke and Rosander, who proved at all times the most dangerous men in the field. The course, which led around and across the Dyker Heights Golf Club course in the vicinity of Ninety-second Street, Bay Ridge, was slow and holding in places, but proved to be a very good test of the abilities of the runners.

Kyronen set a hard clip from the start and carried those who followed him at a capital pace for the first two miles, which had the effect of disposing of all but Eke and Rosander, who refused to be shaken off. Eke tried to get into the lead at three miles, but the Finn refused to be denied, and in the run home managed to win a fine race by twenty yards from Eke, with Rosander a like distance to the bad of the second man.

INTEREST IN NEW CLUB.

Gotham A. C. Finds Favor with James E. Sullivan.

Local athletic circles were interested yesterday with the announcement of a newcomer in the club field, the Gotham Athletic Club, which is expected to be a close rival from a membership standpoint to the New York Athletic Club, and in a competitive way with both the Winged Foot organization and the Irish-American A. C.

It developed that while the sponsors for the new organization have their papers of incorporation and a lease on the building at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, which was the first real home of the New York A. C., they are not yet in a position to name the make-up of the officers and the Board of Governors. It is known, however, that a number of well-known New Yorkers have set themselves down as prospective members of the new club, for which it is conceded there is plenty of room, provided it is run along purely amateur lines and in a manner which is calculated to gather for it competitive strength to the end of representation in national and international sports.

It is stated that 1,000 names are now on the list of proposed members, and those interested in the project assert that this number will be increased two and a half times before the next outdoor season starts.

The quarters of the club are being made over to give them a somewhat similar appearance to the days when the Winged Foot was in possession, and it is quite likely that among the sports which will be catered to on an extensive scale will be boxing and wrestling. It was in the natatorium of the old club that a number of swimming marks of years gone by were made, and it is hoped that the Gotham A. C. will aid in the stimulation of games of an aquatic nature.

While no application has as yet been made by the new organization for affiliation with the Amateur Athletic Union, it is promised that one of the first pieces of business of the new club will be to join the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U.

When asked yesterday if he knew anything about the new association James E. Sullivan, President of the Metropolitan Association, said: "It will be a welcome addition to the ranks of the big clubs of the district. There will be plenty of room for it, and from what I can gather the sponsors intend doing things on a big scale. It will probably prove a great thing for competitive athletics, as a number of newcomers interested in amateur sport along the lines proposed cannot but be of value to those things which we in the A. A. U. stand for. I wish the new club all the success that should come to it."

LIFE SAVERS MAY BE 'PROS.'

Princeton Students Who Club May Endanger Amateur Standing.

While it is generally conceded that the announced intention of the swimming authorities at Princeton to teach the various methods of life saving and resuscitation from drowning is a good one, and destined to do a great work, it is feared in aquatic circles that it may result in the students taking up the work being declared professionals.

It is stated that the membership test for the Princeton University Life Saving Club will be more severe than that used by the Royal Life Saving Society of England and the Volunteer Life Saving Corps of America.

For years past it has been customary for college men to earn money at seaside resorts as life guards, and while it is estimated that the tuition and the proficiency which will accrue from the work entailed to get a diploma from the Princeton University Life Saving Club will make the students better life savers than many who have fulfilled such duties, it is stated that it will also put outside the pale of amateurism such men as take up the work.

That this promises to be the outcome is attested by decisions of both the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen and the Amateur Athletic Union, both bodies having decreed that men following either profession, either life guard or life saver, were not amateurs.

The N. A. A. O. made the ruling along such lines probably fifteen years ago, in order to prevent men from acting in the capacity of guards and, when opportunity presented, of rowing in amateur races. The Amateur Athletic Union's edict was made three years ago, when George W. Pawling of Philadelphia made a ruling on the question, which was stated to have been made on behalf of several University of Pennsylvania swimmers who desired to be life savers during the Summer months.

Professionals Play Handball.

The absence of James Kelly, the reputed world's champion handball player, made it necessary to secure a substitute for Ed Gloven in the match yesterday with Billy Sackmann and Billy Gallagher at the handball court, 2,011 Third Avenue. Kelly is in Philadelphia with an injured arm, but said he would be on hand next Sunday, when the four men originally selected to compete will play. Sackmann proved too good for Gloven and J. McGann who took Kelly's place, the former winning after a hard contest by 3 games to 1 by the scores of 21—17, 21—18, 18—21, 21—19.

Wrestling at Fairmont A. C.

Another attractive card has been arranged for the Fairmont A. C. wrestling night, Friday night, when the offering will be Hjalmar Lundin, the Swedish champion vs. Andy Miller, the Hoboken butcher boy; Martin Faust, the Pennsylvania coal miner, vs. George Lurich of Russia, and Harry Litofsky, the Jewish champion, vs. Paul Sampson, the German giant. Sampson has just returned from Europe, and is out after the title this year.

Lurich to Wrestle Maohl.

An all-star wrestling competition is scheduled to-night at the Atlantic Garden A. C., 50 Bowery. George Lurich, the Russian champion, will wrestle Pritz Maohl, an aspiring heavyweight. The semi-final will be between Hans Liebler and John McLaughlin. The latter hails from County Donegal, Ireland. The opening bout will be between Alex Haggis, the instructor of the Greek-American A. C., and Calvert Whistler.

ARMSTRONG TO LEAD YALE CREW COACHES

Guy Nickalls and Giannini to Help Develop Oarsmen at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 14.—Capt. T. B. De Negre of the Yale crew announced to-night that Richard Armstrong, Yale, '95 S, has been appointed head coach of the crews. Guy Nickalls of England, coach of the Leander crew, and Coach Giannini of the New York Athletic Club have been asked to assist Armstrong, and it is probable that they will accept. All three were here this afternoon and met the members of the Yale rowing squad.

Although none of the Yale rowing officials in this city would talk for publication tonight, it is generally agreed that the appointment of Mr. Armstrong as head coach means the retention of the Yale graduate system of coaching. It is understood he will be paid a salary, as are the football and baseball coaches.

Armstrong rowed on the victorious freshman crew in 1893 and on the winning 'Varsity crews in 1894 and 1895, being Captain the latter year. As "Bob" Cook was then coach of the Yale navy, it is believed that Armstrong will abandon the so-called English stroke at Yale and reintroduce the "Cook stroke," or a variation of it.

Last year the Yale crews were coached by Harcourt Gold and G. W. Kirby, prominent English oarsmen, and British methods were adopted throughout. Yale's showing against Harvard on the Thames in June was discouraging, the defeat being a decisive one. Undergraduates and graduates denounced the English stroke as being hard to master within a short time, in addition to being too exhausting on the men. Nevertheless, it was decided to give the English methods another trial, and early this Fall formal announcement was made that Messrs. Gold and Kirby would again cross the Atlantic and coach the crews with W. Averill Harriman, son of the late railroad magnate, as head coach. Soon afterward Yale rowed Princeton a short race on Lake Carnegie and was defeated.

From all sides came stern criticism of the coaching methods, until finally the Rowing Committee was forced to reconsider. Conferences have been held in New York for several weeks by the Rowing Committee and Capt. Denegre in an endeavor to decide on a coaching policy.

The selection of Mr. Armstrong as head coach is generally pleasing to Yale men, and they freely predict to-night that with the revival of the "Bob Cook stroke," sometimes called the "Yale stroke," the Blue will regain its lost prestige on the water.

BRUSHING ON SPEEDWAY.

Newcomers Show Good Speed—Nathan Straus Buys Fair Maiden.

The Speedway Drive was in poor condition for brushing yesterday, but despite this fact many amateur light-harness men were out to take advantage of any opportunity there might be, and before the afternoon ended a number of lively brushes were contested which satisfied the owners and a fair sized crowd which turned out for the occasion. No set brushes were arranged, all the races being impromptu affairs.

A number of the recently purchased horses from the Old Glory sale were seen in action, and it remained for J. S. (Bud) Murray, a prominent driver on the Grand Circuit, to furnish the real surprise. Murray was early seen jogging a big bay gelding, which he said when questioned was Jones Gentry, 2:05¼, a former Grand Circuit campaigner. After a few warming-up heats Murray engaged Dave Wagner with I. V. Hunt, who was driving the champion pacer, Clover Patch, and lowered the colors of the champion in both meetings. In the initial heat he won from Hunt by a full length after Clover Patch pulled a boot at the quarter post. The second brush was a thriller. Both horses came away to the quarter mark with lots of speed, Clover Patch in the lead. In the last 100 yards Murray urged his charge to greater speed and got across the finish line by a scant nose in what appeared a fast half mile.

A number of other brushes were contested, while many owners were content to jog their horses rather than attempt any real racing. William O'Neil gave the bay mare Huerthia plenty of work and finally hooked up with E. O. Binzen, driving a new-comer in Emerald Chimes, and took the measure of Binzen's entry by two lengths. O'Neil then came with Clover Patch and was also victorious.

Kinney McGregor, the half-hobbled pacer, which caused comment at the recent meeting of the annual session of the stewards meeting, lost a three-heat race to Doris R., driven by Nimphius. Kinney McGregor was driven by its new owner, W. Wilson, who purchased her at the Garden sale. H. B. Clarke, who returned from Europe on Friday, lost no time in rejoining the brigade, and brushed Courier boy a number of satisfactory heats.

Following the brushing, when the drivers had returned to the stables, it was learn that Nathan Straus, the veteran amateur driver who of late has made a number of additions to his stable, including two new horses at the Garden, consummated a deal whereby I. V. Hunt's champion trotter, Fair Maiden, 2:07, will join his stable. Mr. Straus, in company with his trainer, Tim Sullivan, offered Hunt double his purchase price for the trotter, and Hunt agreed, taking $2,000. Fair Maiden was a product of the 1912 Old Glory sale, where Hunt obtained her for $1,000.

English Billiards at Doyle's.

The second round in the English billiard tournament will begin to-night at Doyle's Forty-second Street room. Out of twenty-eight starters there are but ten survivors. To-night's game will bring together Waldron (225) and Moss (175.) In the amateur balkline 18.2 tournament Dr. C. Hamill and H. Jenkins are tied for the lead, each having won three and lost one game. To-night C. Minzesheimer and N. Mayo will play.

FOREIGN GOLFING DATES.

Important Championships in Great Britain and France Decided.

All of the important golf championships in Great Britain and France have been decided upon with regard to date and place. The amateur championship of Great Britain is the one in which American golfers are most interested, for it will be in this tournament that Jerome D. Travers and Francis Ouimet, national amateur and open titleholders respectively, will compete if they carry out their intentions of going abroad. The time set is the week beginning May 18, and the place is Sandwich. At Prestwick, beginning June 18, the open championship of Great Britain will be run off, though it is yet doubtful whether or not American professionals will compete. The women's event will begin May 11 at Hunstanton, in Norfolk.

La Boulie, France, the scene of the Franco-American professional team match last year, has been selected for the French amateur and women's tournaments, the former being May 25 to 27, and the latter June 8 to 10. On July 6 the open championship will be run off at La Tonquet. Only one of the Irish championships has been decided upon thus far, that being the open tournament at Portrush, Aug. 31.

Now that the dates for these important meetings have been announced, and in view of the unusual number of American competitors likely to tee up in each, it would behoove the American associations to see that there is no conflict of dates.

GUARDSMEN ATHLETICS.

Prominent Runners to Compete in Seventy-first Regiment's Games.

As a fitting windup to a season which has been replete with surprises of an athletic nature, the games of the Seventy-first Regiment A. A., to be held in the armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, New Year's Eve, promise to live up to the standard set, as nearly every registered man in the metropolitan district is shaping his training so as to be able to take part in the concluding games of the year.

Aside from the events which are expected to call out a champion as the back-marker in each contest, the guardsmen who are arrayed with the Seventy-first will make bids for the Tod Cup, a valuable trophy presented by Capt. J. Kennedy Tod to the company scoring the greatest number of points for the series. The open events scheduled include 70 yards dash, 300 yards run, three-mile run, one-mile relay, two-mile bicycle race, and 600 yards run, M. A. L., all handicaps, for which the entries close next Monday with H. Auerbubbing, 148 West Sixty-sixth Street; John J. McHugh, 134 East Thirty-seventh Street; Dieges & Clust, 20 John Street, or Lieut. De Lanoy, at the armory.

Glover Wins St. Anselm Run.

A field of fifty harriers competed yesterday in the road race of the St. Anselm's Athletic Club, over a course of 8½ miles. William Glover, Bronx Church House, the veteran distance runner, paced by J. Fitzgerald, the English professional, won by 25 yards from J. Costello, his clubmate. Soukop, Young Men's Catholic Lyceum, secured third place by a few feet from R. Brandt of the home club. The order of finish:

William Glover, Bronx Church House, 18:50; J. Costello, Bronx Church House, 18:58; J. Soukop, Young Mens Catholic Lyceum, 17:06; R. Brand, St. Anselm's A. C., 17:08; J. Hopkins, St. Bartholomew A. C., 17:25; M. Collins, unattached, 17:27; S. Rosenbaum, unattached, 17:42; F. Kiely, St. Anselm's A. C., 17:53; J. B. Dolan, Mohawk A. C., 18:03; D. Monaca, Ozanam A. A., 18:09; Dwyer, Trinity A. C., 18:15; S. Devine, Ozanam A. C., 18:16; J. Gaddi, St. Barth's A. C., 18:17; M. Reney, unattached, 18:19; F. Vergano, Mohawk A. C., 18:20; C. Du Bois, St. Anselm's A. C., 18:29; P. Coyne, Holy Cross Lyceum, 18:33; E. Reynolds, St. Anselm's A. C., 18:39; T. McGowan, St. Anselm's A. C., 18:44; C. Strnad, Bryant Recreation Centre, 18:45; T. Kercouices, Gree-American, 18:53; H. Reynolds, Federal A. C., 19:08; F. Curran, St. Anselm's A. C., 19:09; J. McCabe, Glencoe A. C., 19:17; J. Prinishie, St. Anselm's A. C., 19:26; H. Gottberg, unattached, 19:33; J. Wager, St. Anselm's A. C., 19:34; G. Dettmar, St. Anselm's A. C., 19:35; L. Asfor, Y. M. C. L., 19:35; D. Hurley, St. Anselm's A. C., 19:40; A. Reitz, Ozanam A. A., 19:50; R. Staib, St. Anselm's A. C., 19:56; J. Burke, St. Anselm's A. C., 20:34; F. Carney, Holy Cross Lyceum, 20:35; F. Smith, Hollywood Inn, 20:50; H. Dettmar, St. Anselm's A. C., 21:16; T. Cronin St. Anselm's A. C., 21:39; J. Bova, St. Barth's A. C., 21:42; C. Duff, St. Anselm's A. C., 21:46; L. Ryan, Harlem Club, 22:40.

J. F. Losgar of the College Point Y. M. C. L. lead the pack in the weekly invitation run of the Pennant A. C. yesterday. His time was 21.10, which is the best made this season. J. J. Cullen, unattached, finished second, and W. Ernst, another unattached runner, third. The finish:

J. F. Losgar, College Point Y. M. C. L.; J. J. Cullen, unattached; W. Ernst, unattached; G. Reihn, Mohawk A. C.; F. Griswold, Pennant A. C.; J. Hotz, Pennant A. C.; W. Boak, Trinity Club; J. Brunson, Salem Crescent; G. Kuan, unattached; T. Hullock, Pennant A. C.; H. Foster, Pennant A. C.; C. Quinn, Union A. C.

Running an all-handicap race, P. Blum of the Rutgers A. C. had an easy victory in the Sheridan A. C. run from a field of twenty-five harriers. J. Wormke and M. Greenberg followed the leader for more than half the course, but could not hold him when the finish was reached. Blum set a fast clip, winning by 100 yards over Wormke, who in turn led M. Greenberg by the same margin. The first ten to finish: P. Blum, Rutgers A. C.; J. Wormke, St. George A. C.; M. Greenberg, Sheridan A. C.; J. Helfgott, Lilian Circle; S. Baker, Sheridan A. C.; J. Pesuky, Rutgers A. C.; M. Seinfeld, Sheridan A. C.; S. Rosenthal, Sheridan A. C.; J. Abrniowitz, Sheridan A. C.; L. Levy, Rutgers A. C.

BIKE RIDERS STRONG AFTER LONG GRIND

Will Receive $26,000 To-day for Riding—New Record for Attendance.

A general exodus from New York City to Newark, the home of cycling and cyclists, was the programme yesterday for almost all the bicycle riders who finished the six-day race at Madison Square Garden Saturday night. Those who left the race before the final sprints made their journey through the tube Saturday night, but the others remained at nearby hotels until yesterday morning. One night's sleep seemed sufficient, and all were around yesterday, apparently none the worse for the long ride of 142 hours.

Of the thirty-four riders who started on the long grind a week ago only three are showing any ill-effects of the race. Jimmy Moran, who was put out of the race by a fall last Tuesday, is still carrying his arm in a sling, and Elmer Collins gives similar evidence of the injury to his arm and shoulder. Breton of the French team alone carries any facial reminders of the race, his mark being a badly bruised left eye which is the result of an early fall. There was no weighing yesterday by the riders, but one of the trainers declared that it was likely that all the riders held their own or took on weight during the week. Bicycle riding never reduces a man's weight, and with special chefs preparing tempting viands all the time the riders eat more than usual, thereby adding weight.

That the long race does not sap the vitality of the participants as other forms of exercise always do was apparent Saturday night when the six men who figured in the final sprint covered the deciding mile faster than the first mile of the race was covered. Throughout the race the same condition was noted whenever a big sprint was on, as all seemed able to follow the fastest kind of pace. Cycle riders, unlike other athletes, seem to improve instead of weaken the longer they ride. A majority of the riders in this race will leave for Europe during the next ten days to take part in similar races at Berlin and Paris during the Winter months.

The foreign riders—Brocco, Verri, Applehans, Packebusch, Breton, and Perchicot—will sail for home Wednesday. Fogler, Goullet, Root, Clarke, Walthour, Collins, Hehir, Hill, Ryan, and Moran will leave late this week or early next week for Europe. Walthour, Collins and Moran expect to do some motor chasing while abroad. All the American and Australian riders will return here late in March to begin the outdoor season at the Newark Velodrome track about April 10.

To-day is pay day for the riders, and about $26,000 will be distributed among them. Goullet and Fogler will fare the best, not alone because of their winning first prize Saturday night, but because they ranked near the top in the bonus money paid out by the promoters. Their victory in the last six-day race at Paris, coupled with their general ability as six-day riders, put them ahead of the other teams in regard to bonus money. They drew down about $1,000 each for riding through the six days, and each will receive $800 additional for Goullet's great sprint in the final mile. Jackie Clarke was the best paid rider in bonus money, but he failed to get in on the prize money, as his spare drops behind some of the lesser paid men.

The big surprise of the final mile was the sprinting of Percy Lawrence, which added $500 each to the share of himself and his partner, Jack Magin. Verri, Root, and Hill had been picked as likely to cross the finish line ahead of Lawrence, but he played his part cleverly and was in a good position to jump ahead of Root while the latter, one of the greatest finishers the six-day game has produced, was paying too close attention to Goullet. The Root-McNamara team will divide $750, Drobach and Halstead will draw down $600, Verri and Br

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BOOK SWINDLERS GET MANY VICTIMS

Old Women and Young Men Easy Prey for Sellers of Fake "De Luxe" Sets.

MANY CASES IN COURTS

Woman in Pending Suit Testifies That She Paid Agent $47,400 Within Two Months.

A recent suit in the Supreme Court, begun by a well-known book concern to force payment on a number of notes given for books said to be worth about $80,000, resulted in a victory for the defendant. Then he became the plaintiff in a countersuit for the cancellation of the notes and the return of all the money paid, and won the action. But the fight is not yet over, because the book people are to test the strength of their case again in the Appellate Division in an effort to get another trial of their cause. At the time of the trial of this case many lawyers thought it was an unusual one, but as a matter of fact suits of this character are as common almost as divorce actions.

A number of lawyers in this city have had large experiences with suits of this kind, and they have become pretty good experts on books. One of them said yesterday that there were many methods devised by a certain class of publishers to get prices for books far in excess of the books' worth, but there were three principal ones. These three methods appear to have been worked many times and with great success. One is to convince a customer that the books offered for sale are the very last of a very limited edition and that their value will increase largely in a very short time. To prove this the agent will often agree to dispose of the books himself at the promised increase.

By this method one of the purchasers who sued for the return of money spent for books was induced to buy several sets of the same works. He was assured that they constituted the very last of the edition. It came out in one of the trials that "limited editions" meant in some cases limited only as to certain numbers, and when that series was disposed of another series was begun, so that really the edition was limited only to the number of purchasers that could be procured.

The Second Method.

The second method is for the agent to assure some person of moderate means that he has a contract with an exceedingly wealthy man to spend $250,000 or thereabouts to collect a library for him. The agent then disposes of sets of books to the man of moderate means, with the assurance that they will be sold again at larger prices to the wealthy collector. The third method is to produce a lot of loose leaves and get money, on one occasion it was $3,000, for the purpose of binding them for some rich man. Open charges have also been made in court that books sold as being hand-tooled were really machine tooled, and that the quality of the binding, paper and illustrations was misrepresented.

Philip W. Carney of the law firm of Herrick, Breckinridge, Carney & Sloane, said yesterday that he had a case pending for the recovery of money paid to a book agent, where gross overcharges were exacted, and where money had been coaxed from his client by the most specious arguments and pleas.

It was learned also that the victims of the sort of book agents referred to are nearly always old women or young men. Only a short time ago an elderly widow in Brooklyn was induced to buy about $6,000 worth of books by an agent who said that he wanted the commissions he would earn to enable him to continue his studies in medicine, and that he was on the point of discovering a serum that would be of vast service to the human race. The plea was so plaintive and the agent looked so honest and sincere that this particular transaction was said to be a standing joke between the various agents of the concern and the members of it.

In another case now pending in the courts a woman testified that she gave an agent $250 in cash and a note for $5,000, and later $5,200, $17,200, and $20,000. All this money was paid within the short period of two months. She was examined, and her story in part was as follows:

"One day I received a telephone message from the defendant, who said he had a letter of introduction from a friend of mine that he wished to present. He called upon me and said he was representing a book firm. I told him I was not interested in the books. He asked wouldn't I look at them, because they were works of art. I made an appointment to see him next morning, but forgot and was not home. He telephoned me that he was disappointed, and he called later and showed me the books. I think the books at that time were a "Roosevelt" and a "Wilde." They were in fancy bindings. All the books I have are very simple; they are bound in buckram. These did not appeal to me.

Agent Needed Cash for Wife.

"He telephoned again and said he wanted to show me an edition and would like to come up and explain about it. He came up with a couple of volumes of Flaubert, and told me he had sold one set to somebody who had been able to pay only on installments. He said he wanted to dispose of it because he was up against it. He said he would make an affidavit that this set of books had never sold under $1,000. His wife was at the hotel, ill, and he wanted to send her back to her people. I would take a couple of hundred dollars to do it, and wouldn't I please buy the books. He said I would be getting a tremendous bargain and be doing a humanitarian act. So I wrote him a check."

That was how this particular agent got the first money from this woman. Then he called on her again. At this time he told a story that later became familiar to all the lawyers who are to have book sales cases in the courts. This trick was described by the woman in this case in this way:

"He told me he was getting a library together for a man who lived, I think, in New Haven, Conn. He showed me letters deputizing him as this man's agent. He told me the man wanted an exclusive library, things very unique and out of the ordinary, and he was prepared to pay some $200,000 for the library. The agent went on to explain to me that the man was young, that he had gone abroad and was having a house built. He said the man was not a bookworm, otherwise he would have picked out his own books. He said the man wanted the Roosevelt he had shown me on his first visit, and that it belonged to the last set. He said it was an autograph edition, and that one of the sets had sold for $18,000. He showed me a newspaper clipping to substantiate his statement.

"He said a publishing house had the last set, and he was sure the Connecticut man would want it. He then told me there was another person looking at it, but if I would sign and pay the first installment he would sell me the books to the Connecticut man, and there would be a profit in it for me."

The woman took the books, signed the contract, and shortly afterward the agent phoned her that the books were held by a man in Denver who wanted $10,000 for them. The woman says she told the agent she could not pay so large a sum, and then he asked her to pay half of it. Then the woman testified:

She Gave Him $47,400.

"The agent came back in a day or two with a telegram from a man who said he would put up $5,000. So I paid the $5,000, and $200 besides."

According to the woman's story, the agent then went away with the money and came back to the woman in a day or two in a "very hilarious frame of mind." He told her of a big piece of good fortune. A man had died in Denver, he said, leaving a large estate, and the heirs wanted ready cash, and were willing to sell the library for $17,200. The agent declared that he had examined the library and found books worth $20,000. The woman furnished the $17,200 and in due course of time the books arrived. The boxes holding them were never opened.

Then, according to the testimony, another man appeared on the scene whose name, the agent said, was Thomas. This man took out a long list and began to read from it the names of various books. Then the agent grew confused and said the woman didn't have all of them. At this Thomas grew wrothy and said he represented the Connecticut man, but he didn't have time to waste. He wanted the books whose titles he had read and was empowered to spend $200,000 for them. It was an interesting situation, but the agent settled the dilemma by asking permission to speak to his customer alone. Mr. Thomas agreed, and walked out of the room.

Then, according to the testimony, the agent said:

"What shall I do here? From the start I misrepresented to that man. Do you want those books?"

The woman said she didn't want them and then the agent declared that the only solution of the problem was that he should go to New York and buy the rest of the books. He spoke of a firm that was dissolving partnership and said the books were selling at small prices.

"The banks closed at 12 o'clock," said the plaintiff in court, "for it was Saturday morning and I had little time to make up my mind. The agent said to me that Mr Thomas had some interests to look at and that he would go out and introduce him and that Mr. Thomas could come back at the end of the week and get the books. I gave them $20,000. The next morning the agent came back and told me there was a little hitch in the business. My heart turned to lead then."

The agent explained that one set of books had not been sent and in order to fill the order it would be necessary to get the set from the vault where they were kept. More money would be needed for this. So the woman gave the agent $5,000 more. At this point the woman said she began to doubt the honesty of the agent for the first time. Up to this point she said she believed in him. The woman began writing letters and got "beautiful answers" in return. But she still thought the books she had were valuable and that she could get some of her money back by selling them. Then experts looked at them for her. The woman was not permitted by the court to tell what the real market value of the books were. She said she finally turned them over to her attorneys who will retain them until the litigation is over.

DUTCH NEED CHEAP STORES

No 5 and 10 Cent Shops in Holland —Chance for Americans.

According to Consul Frank W. Mahin, Amsterdam, there is nothing in t at city corresponding to the American 5 and 10 cent store, and yet Holland is exactly the place where stores of that kind should thrive, as economy and thrift are marked characteristic of the Hollanders. There are cheap stores in the poor sections of the city, and there are stores in the best business streets where some lines of low-priced goods are carried, but on no first-class street, as there is now in every city of the United States, is there a store where the price of every article is 10 cents or less. As a general proposition, the great variety of kitchen utensils and other convenient household articles which can be bought on a first-class business street in the United States for 5 cents will cost in Holland, for a similar article in a similar locality, from 20 to 40 cents.

In England, 3-penny and 6-penny shops do a thriving business on prominent streets and deal in the same kind of goods. A large share of which are American make, as the 5 and 10 cent stores in the United States. If such stores flourish in England, says Consul Mahin, they certainly should in Holland, and a chain of them, taking in all the cities, could be operated successfully if one or two in Amsterdam were successful. The Dutch import duty on the kind of goods they would sell is negligible, being only 5 per cent. ad valorem. But this outlay could be more than recouped by making the prices in the stores 15 and 30 Dutch cents (6 and 12 American cents), the exact equivalent of the thriving English 3-penny and 6-penny shops.

The field is well worth investigation by Americans who manufacture the class of goods sold in 5 and 10 cent stores, or who are interested in such stores.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The pressure is high over all districts except along the northern border and in Southern California, and as a result fair weather prevailed over much of the country during the past twenty-four hours. There were, however, local rains in the Gulf States, Tennessee, Arkansas and on the Pacific Coast. Temperatures have not changed decidedly in any section and are above normal in practically all parts of the country. With the exception of local rains Monday in the Gulf States and in the far Southwest, the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday throughout the country. The temperature will be lower Monday in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, and it will change little elsewhere during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, moderate northwest; Middle Atlantic, light west; South Atlantic and East Gulf, light to moderate variable.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY

New England and Eastern New York—Fair and colder Monday. Tuesday fair, moderate northwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Fair and somewhat lower temperature Monday. Tuesday fair, light west and northwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair and colder Monday. Tuesday fair, light to moderate west and northwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
8 A. M.	29	42	4 P. M.	42	51
6 A. M.	28	42	8 P. M.	41	48
9 A. M.	30	41	9 P. M.	38	46
12 M.	38	40	11 P. M.	37	46

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 40; for the corresponding date last year it was 34; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 41; at 8 P. M. it was 46. Maximum temperature, 53 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 40 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 59 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.05 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.90 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:00	2,001 Broadway; O. J. Gude Co.	Trifling
2:35	2,249 Webster Av.; P. Gutman	Trifling
6:35	47 E. 118th St.; B. Kaplan	Trifling
8:40	64 E. 84th St.; G. Jacobs	Trifling
11:25	180 Eldridge St.; S. Mendelsohn	Trifling
11:40	183 Avenue A; C. Block	Trifling
1:50	415 W. 54th St.; S. Babcock	$30
1:35	1,850 2d Av.; C. Brooks	Trifling
4:00	46 W. 131st St.; J. O'Donnell	Trifling
5:20	50 Bedford St.; city	Trifling
5:37	144 W. 23d St.; Penn. R. R. Co.	Trifling
6:30	109 Delancey St.; United Comb Co.	Trifling
7:30	68 W. 117th St.; Jacob Cohen	$2,000
7:52	Walton Av. near 177th St.; unknown	Trifling
8:25	310 E. 9th St.; Mary Skolneck	Trifling
9:10	Pugsley and Tremont Av.; unknown	Trifling
9:30	2,444 Jerome Av.; J. Young	Trifling
10:00	262 Forest Av.; unknown	Trifling
10:50	2,101 Amsterdam Av.; John Ryder	Trifling

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida—Local rains Monday. Tuesday fair, light variable winds.

Alabama—Cloudy Monday, probably preceded by rain in east portion. Tuesday fair; light variable winds.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Fair, cooler Monday. Tuesday fair; light north winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Monday. Tuesday cloudy; light north winds.

Western Texas—Fair Monday. Tuesday unsettled, probably rain.

Utah—Local rains Monday. Tuesday probably fair.

Oklahoma—Fair Monday. Tuesday increasing cloudiness.

Arkansas, Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Tennessee—Cloudy Monday, preceded by rain in east section. Tuesday fair.

Kentucky and Upper Michigan—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Ohio—Fair and colder Monday. Tuesday fair; light to moderate west and northwest winds.

Indiana, Lower Michigan and Wisconsin—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light variable winds.

Missouri—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; moderate temperature.

Illinois—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; moderate temperature; light variable winds.

Nebraska—Fair Monday Tuesday cloudy

Kansas—Fair Monday. Tuesday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain.

OUR IMPORTS FALL UNDER TARIFF LAW

Redfield Holds That the Act Has Not Opened Floodgates to European Wares.

BIG GROWTH IN EXPORTS

Commerce Report, However, Shows That Importations of Foodstuffs Are on the Increase.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Department of Commerce made public today the total values of imports into and exports from the United States for the four months of July, August, September, and October of the years 1912 and 1913, and also the statistics of exports of domestic manufactures. The figures follow:

IMPORTS.

	1912.	1913.
July	$145,669,738	$139,061,770
August	154,756,770	187,651,553
September	144,819,493	171,084,843
October	177,087,986	132,878,890
Total for 4 mos.	$626,230,987	$630,677,062

EXPORTS.

July	$148,885,355	$160 990,778
August	167,844,871	187,009,020
September	199,578,062	218,240,001
October	254,633,504	271,855,054
Total for 4 mos.	$771,041 792	$838,994,853

TOTAL MANUFACTURES EXPORTED.

July	$116,648,270	$117,680,583
August	124,361,195	122,994,871
September	116,798,873	116,881,197
October	121,768,361	131,271,812
Total for 4 mos.	$479,576,699	$488,528,463

Commenting on these figures, Secretary Redfield said:

"The first fact that will strike the thoughtful reader of the above figures will be the falling off of imports in the first four months of this fiscal year of nearly $46,000,000 as compared with the same period of 1912. The flooding of our markets with the alleged cheap wares of Europe has not happened. It should be noted that the month of September in the above table includes the first three days of October, up to the time when the new tariff took effect (amounting to $13,695,000), but even when this is reckoned it will still appear that the month of September by itself was the largest month of the four for importations and that October, during which the flood gates were supposed to be opened, shows no such rush of importations as some have both dreaded and feared.

"On the other hand, the growth of exports in the same four months of nearly $68,000,000 is both surprising and encouraging. This is not only so when the bulk of almost $839,000,000 of exports in four months is considered, but becomes more so when the regular progressive growth of those exports is examined. Just as October shows relatively small imports as compared with those that were by some expected, so it shows exports large to an unexpected degree, exceeding September in this respect by over $53,000,000.

"The total exports of manufactures have grown by $9,000,000 as compared with last year, and of the aggregate of manufactures fully finished goods form 52 per cent., thus being more than equal to the two other classes of manufactured exports taken together.

"There can be no inference drawn from the above hard facts that is not both encouraging and complimentary to American industry.

"It is of course much too soon to state any definite results under the new revenue laws; yet if it be well to open new supplies of food, that has unquestionably been a result, because imports of foodstuffs show a marked increase under the new tariff law. Details of the imports of October, just compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, show increases in a large proportion of those classes of foodstuffs on which the duty was reduced or removed by the new tariff law which began its operation on Oct. 4. Of cattle, which now enter free of duty, the number imported in October was 130,659, against 27,696 in October, 1912; and of sheep, also free of duty, the number imported was 28,035, against 3,466 in October, 1912. Of fresh beef, from which the duty was removed under the existing law, the imports during October were 5,677,481 pounds, against 637,095 pounds in the three months of October, November and December, 1912, the imports of 1912 having been shown only in quarterly periods. Of corn, which enters free of duty under the new law, the importations in October, 1913, were 473,259 bushels, against 226,471 in October of last year. Macaroni, the duty on which was reduced from 1½ cents to cent per pound, shows 8,514,434 pounds imported in October, 1913, against 4,880,856 pounds in October, 1912. Fish, now upon the free list, shows material increases in importations, the quantities for the four classes—cod, herring, and mackerel—showing a total of over 31,000,000 pounds in October, 1913, against 24,000,000 in October, 1912. Of cream, now on the free list, the October, 1913, imports were 136,005 gallons, against 84,417 gallons in October, 1912. Onions, on which the rate of duty was reduced one-half, show importations of 120,487 bushels in October, 1913, against 86,361 bushels in October, 1912.

"On the whole, it is unquestionably true that the food supply has been broadened under the present law."

BANK INVESTMENTS CHANGE

Now Run More to Short-Term Securities, Says Supt. Van Tuyl.

ALBANY, Dec. 14.—In the last few years there has been a marked change in the character of bank investments. This is one of the subjects to be treated by Supt. George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., of the State Banking Department, in his forthcoming annual report. Supt. Van Tuyl said to-day:

"As a secondary reserve, banking institutions were accustomed to invest funds in municipal, railroad, and industrial bonds. A change in income basis has resulted in the heavy depreciation in valuation of investment securities. Short-term bonds, notes, and equipment obligations are preferred to long-term bonds because of the income return and the small prospect of depreciation. The development of public utility, power, and electrical enterprises has brought another class of investments into prominence, which are made attractive through favorable rates of interest offered. Commercial paper is becoming increasingly popular as a short-term bank investment.

"Irresponsible persons, without adequate capital, have been found acting as note brokers, attempting to sell undesirable paper in small communities. Great care and discrimination should be exercised in the purchase of this class of paper.

"The condition of the eighty trust companies in this State at the close of business Sept. 9, 1913, compiled from their official statements to the Banking Department, shows a falling off in deposits, a considerable contraction in loans, a moderate decrease in cash holdings as compared with the previous call of June 4. There was shown an increase in these items, however, as compared with the reports rendered on Dec. 26, 1912, when the low point of the year was reached.

"Compared with the figures in the reports submitted at the close of business Sept. 9, 1912, the aggregate resources of these institutions decreased $168,253,764. There was a falling off in aggregate deposits of $142,995,076, and loans were diminished by $87,848,386. The ratio of surplus to capital, estimated on market value, decreased from 2.537 in 1912 to 2.223 in 1913. In 1911 the ratio was 2.608.

"Increases in savings bank deposits have kept pace with the growth of the past few years. There were 140 savings banks on Sept. 30, 1913. These institutions had a fairly satisfactory year.

"Early in the present year every State-banking institution filled with the Banking Department a complete card record of the firm, partnership, and corporate affiliations of their Directors. With this data the credit bureau of the Banking Department and the Bank Examiners are enabled to know the bank loans in which the Director may be interested, directly or indirectly."

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac For To-day.

Sun rises..7:18|Sun sets..4:34|Moon rises..6:30

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:40	9:11	1:13	6:10
Governors Island	5:47	9:05	1:27	6:23
Hell Gate	10:37	10:55	4:07	8:13

Arrived—Sunday, Dec. 14.

SS St. Paul, Southampton, Dec. 4.
SS Minnewaska, London, Dec. 4.
SS Ferndene, Lisbon, Dec. 5.
SS Craiginla, St. Thomas, Dec. 5.
SS City of Columbia, Savannah, Dec. 11.
SS Texan, Puerto Mexico, Dec. 6.
SS Colorado, Galveston, Dec. 6.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Cymric	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Aurora	Turks Island	Dec. 8
Dominic	Barbados	Dec. 7
Tangistan	Oran	Nov. 29
Ryndam	Rotterdam	Dec. 6
California	Glasgow	Dec. 6
Allemania	Inagua	Dec. 11
Caribbean	Bermuda	Dec. 13
Carrillo	Kingston	Dec. 11
San Juan	San Juan	Dec. 10
Tennyson	Barbados	Dec. 8
Main	Bremen	Dec. 4
Creole	New Orleans	Dec. 10
El Occidente	Galveston	Dec. 9
Barcelona	Hamburg	Nov. 30
Vaderland	Antwerp	Dec. 6

DUE TO-MORROW.

Noorderdyk	Rotterdam	Nov. 28
Delphine	Naples	Nov. 29
Venezia	Gibraltar	Dec. 6
Conrad Mohr	Immingham	Dec. 1
Osage	Rotterdam	Nov. 30
Boringuen	San Juan	Dec. 10
Havana	Havana	Dec. 13
Commewijne	Trinidad	Dec. 9
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Dec. 13
Concho	Galveston	Dec. 10

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Kansas City	Swansea	Dec. 2
Panama	Crostoba	Dec. 11
Guiana	St. Thomas	Dec. 11
Bremen	Bremen	Dec. 6
Magdalena	Kingston	Dec. 12
Prinz Joachim	Kingston	Dec. 11
Comal	Mobile	Dec. 10
Apache	Jacksonville	Dec. 14
El Sol	Galveston	Dec. 11

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cristobal, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	——	1:00 A.M.
Mauretania, Liverpool	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Matura, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caribbean, Bermuda	10:30 P.M.	12:00 M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Patricia, Hamburg	——	12:00 M.
F. di Piemonte, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

*Mails close 9:30 P. M. Monday.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

France, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Dageid, S. Domingo	4:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Zinal, Rio Janeiro	5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 14.

SS Cymric, Liverpool to New York, was 198 miles E. at 10:23 A. M.; due 15th, forenoon. White Star Line.
SS California, Glasgow to New York, was 359 miles E. at 1:15 P. M.; due 15th, 2:30 P. M. Anchor Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Borinquen, San Juan to New York, was 92 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Nelson, Matanzas to New York, was 72 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 205 miles S. at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 278 miles S. E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 17 miles S. E. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 160 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 360 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Segurance, Vera Cruz to New York, was 270 miles W. of Havana at noon.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 558 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 252 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Tennyson, Barbados to New York, was 636 miles S. E. at 8 P. M.
SS Radiant, Port au Prince to New York, was 208 miles S. at 8 A. M.
SS Caribbean, Bermuda to New York, was 355 miles S. E. of Ambrose at noon.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 280 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 440 miles S. at noon.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 270 miles N. of Brunswick Bar at noon.
SS San Juan, San Juan to New York, was 365 miles S. at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 186 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 180 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Comal, Mobile to New York, was 540 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Carrillo, Kingston to New York, was 429 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 17 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Alamo, Galveston to New York, was 387 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Herman Frasch, Sabine to New York, was 184 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS Commewijne, Trinidad to New York, was 465 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Caledonia, at Moville, Dec. 14.
SS Adriatic, at Genoa, Dec. 14.
SS Berlin, at Gibraltar, Dec. 14.
SS Laconia, at Algiers, Dec. 14.
SS Pannonia, at Trieste, Dec. 14.
SS Denbigh Hall, at Sues, Dec. 14.

Sailed.

SS Lusitania, from Queenstown, Dec. 14.
SS Rotterdam, from Boulogne, Dec. 15.
SS Kronland, from Dover, Dec. 14.
SS George Washington, from Southampton, Dec. 14.
SS Lorraine, from Havre, Dec. 14.

Passed.

SS Minneapolis, New York for London, passed Lizard.
SS Kyno, New York for Hull, passed Lizard.
SS Kazembe, for New York from Calcutta, passed Gibraltar.
SS Bicendfontein, New York for Calcutta, passed Perim.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 1:30 P. M. Dec. 16, SS Mauretania, and at 6 P. M. Dec. 18, SS St. Paul.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 15, SS Kaiser Wilhelm II.
France—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 18, SS St. Paul.
Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Laura.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 23, SS Vaderland.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 15, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 2, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 15, SS Principe di Piemonte.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Honolulu ..... Dec. 13
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Tacoma)—Canada Maru ..... Dec. 15
Fiji Islands New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Marama ..... Dec. 19
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Persia ..... Dec. 25
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Minnesota ..... Dec. 25
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia ..... Dec. 26
Hawaii Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... Dec. 31
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, and New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia (via San Francisco—Aorangi ..... Jan. 2
Hawaii, Samaoa Islands, New Zealand, (except parcel post.) and Australia (West) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... Jan. 8

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Nov. 15; Hongkong, Nov. 20; Shanghai, Nov 22, and Yokohama, Nov. 29—which arrived at Seattle per steamer India, were dispatched east at 11:25 P. M. Dec. 11, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Dec. 16.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

HAMBURG AMERICAN
Largest S.S.Co. in the WORLD
Over 400 Ships 1,306,819 TONS

ATLANTIC SERVICE
—TO—
LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG
†‡Patricia ..... Dec. 16, 12 Noon
†Pretoria ..... Dec. 25, 3 P. M.
Pres. Grant ..... Jan. 2, 3 P. M.
Amerika ..... Jan. 6, 1 P. M
†‡Pennsylvania ..... Jan. 9, 3 P. M
‡2d cabin only. †Hamburg direct.
☞S. S. PRETORIA sails from New Pier, foot of 33d St., South Brooklyn. Take 39th St. Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., South Ferry.
☞All other sailings in this service from our Hoboken Piers.

MEDITERRANEAN
Madeira, Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa
*S. S. Cleveland (17,000 Tons)
(ORIENT-INDIA CRUISE)
January 15, 12 noon
†S. S. Cincinnati .....

Detroit City Gas Co.

General Mortgage 5s

Maturing 1919-1923

The Company does the entire gas business in Detroit, with a population of about 600,000.

Net earnings for a long period have been approximately 5 times all interest charges.

Replacement values are conservatively estimated as more than twice the bonded debt.

Controlled by the American Light & Traction Company.

Price to yield 5.20%

Special circular upon application

Wm. A. Read & Co.

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Interest Rates

What rate of interest does your money earn? Make a comparison with the following returns:

Principal	Annual Income
$100	$4.50 to $5.00
500	22.50 " 25.00
1000	45.00 " 60.00
3000	145.00 " 180.00
5000	250.00 " 300.00

These liberal returns are now to be obtained on conservative investment bonds, and are due primarily to the present world-wide demand for loanable funds.

Ask us to send Circular 1192 "Diversified Investments."

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A Simple Digest of the Income Tax Law as it Affects Bond Holders

In this simple interpretation of the provisions of the law affecting bond holders we have tried to tell the average man briefly just what he should do to comply with the law. We will enclose this Digest with our general bond circular for the month of December.

The circular contains a carefully selected list of bonds free from the normal 1% Income Tax and yielding from 4½% to 6%.

Sent upon Request for List AG-21

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Income Tax Information

We have on file extracts relating to the Income Tax of

Every Bond Listed on the NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

as well as of most other bond issues in the UNITED STATES. We shall be pleased to furnish copies of extracts to any investor.

Correspondence Solicited.

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To Net **5.48%**

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issued, available the world over.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The thing by which the past week's stock market will be remembered will be the passing of the New Haven dividend. It would, perhaps, be unwarranted to attribute the decline in the stock market as a whole entirely or even mainly to the suspension of dividends by that road and to the ensuing decline in its stock, but that incident undoubtedly increased the efficacy as stock market factors of misgivings which were entertained in one quarter or another and precipitated a good deal of selling which forced the whole market to a lower level. But having granted this much about the influence exerted by the New Haven episode, it must be recognized that it would be easy to draw too broad inferences from this financial tragedy. In some respects, of course, the New Haven occupies a position in common with all the other railroads, but in very important essentials its condition differs materially from that of most other transportation properties. Those differences have arisen directly from the policy of the past management of the company, which is popularly regarded as a policy of monopoly at any cost. Attempted monopoly has in this case lead to its own downfall. The resultant losses are falling upon many who had little to do with the mistakes which were made in the past if, indeed, the stockholders can be excused from not having sooner asserted themselves against a programme which was leading into the difficulties which the New Haven has had to face.

Everywhere last week it was recognized that in suspending dividends the New Haven Directors had adopted the best possible course under the circumstances. It now appears very clearly how futile it was to maintain dividends at the old rate through many years in which those dividends were not earned. A reduction in dividends in time would have saved the necessity of passing dividends now, and it is a fair assumption that the present credit of the road would be much greater. Here is one very plain lesson to be drawn from the course which this road pursued in respect to dividends. The enforced dissolution which the New Haven is now facing will probably prove practically a sufficient warning against others attempting, at least for a good while to come, such a plan of monopolization as that in which the New Haven engaged. But the New Haven's is an exceptional case, and the problem which confronts most other railroads, while by no means unimportant, is much simpler. Insufficiency of railroad revenue was an incidental rather than the main cause of the New Haven's trouble. No earnings, no matter how large, would justify continued payment of unearned dividends or a programme of expansion involving extravagant purchases of other properties. No fact is plainer than that the railroads need a larger income, but fortunately this need on their part is not complicated as it has been in the New Haven case, with the fruits of long pursuit of an unwise policy.

An advance in freight rates would not in itself solve the New Haven's problem, but it would solve the chief problem of most other railroads. How much they need an increase is pretty clearly indicated by the recent course of railway earnings. The Interstate Commerce Commission has just issued its summary of railway earnings for the month of September. In that month the gross earnings of the roads per mile were $31 greater than in September a year ago, but the operating income was $31 a mile less. And since September gross earnings, instead of increasing have been decreasing in many instances, while to all appearances there has been no corresponding reduction in expenses. How much the railways need larger net income is collaterally indicated by the smallest of present railway orders for supplies and by the difficulty they are encountering in obtaining fresh capital. The latter phase is, of course, connected with a situation which applies far beyond the railroad field itself, but it must be remembered that even with available capital largely increased the railroads will not be able to command their share of it unless they are able to operate at a margin of profit which will command the confidence of investors. Undoubtedly a moderate increase in railroad rates would be followed by favorable results far beyond the field occupied by the railways themselves. Certainty that the railroads would be allowed an increase would carry much reassurance. There is at least some reassurance in the probability that an increase in rates will be allowed. One thing which makes this a probability is the evidently more friendly disposition of many shippers toward the present demand of the railroads for higher rates.

Though they failed to make an impression upon prices, there were several developments last week which were reassuring. Some of the most important of these had to do with the money market outlook. The change for the better at this centre was pretty clearly indicated in the increased ease which call money showed toward the end of the week and in the excellent showing which the banks made on Saturday. That similar tendencies were making themselves felt abroad was shown by the decision of the Imperial Bank of Germany again to reduce its discount rate, this time to 5 per cent. In several directions the past week strengthened the probability of money market ease early in the new year. In our own case the money outlook is complicated by the widely divergent views which are entertained regarding the effect which the enactment of the new currency law would have upon the operation of banks. This is a much more practical question than it was a few weeks ago, for then it seemed unlikely that the Currency bill would be passed very soon. Now it is at least possible that the new law will be on the statute books by the end of the year, or, if not then, early in January. It may very well be that the immediate effect will be much less pronounced than the importance of the legislation on the surface suggests. It seems fair, moreover, to assume that the law would not be allowed to operate in a way which would force serious contraction. If the discretion lodged with the proposed Federal Reserve Board were not wide enough to meet the situation presented by a threatened contraction as a result of the passing from the old system to the new, it is most probable that necessary amendment of the law would speedily be sought and had. The more serious danger, particularly, looking further ahead, is the danger of inflation. Uncertainty over what the law is actually to be and over how the new system will work when put into operation is among the present adverse influences. When the work of applying the new law has been gotten under way it will be natural for the financial community to lay more emphasis than it is now laying upon the favorable features of the new system.

General business is still declining, and it must be recorded as one of the facts bearing upon financial and commercial sentiment that many gloomy predictions regarding the course of trade during the coming year are being heard in the financial district. It is characteristic of the time that most of these forebodings are being expressed without direct reference to such factors as the results of next year's harvest and other fundamental factors which inevitably will have much to do with the business which this country will do next year. The current year is one which is regarded as disappointing from an agricultural viewpoint, but that it was far from wholly disappointing is plain enough from such figures as those concerning the cotton crop made public last week by the Department of Agriculture. This crop is the third, or perhaps second, largest cotton crop ever raised, and its value promises to exceed the yield of any previous cotton harvest. Most of the agricultural sections which suffered from drouth during the Summer has been amply supplied with moisture since then, and there is at least this much basis for the hope which is finding expression in Kansas and other sections which suffered this year that next year will be one of bountiful yields. If that hope is realized abundantly, that one fact will go far toward outweighing many of the less fundamental influences upon which much doleful prophecy is now being based. Meanwhile, it is plain that investment opportunities for those who have any confidence whatever in the future are numerous and attractive.

SHARP CHANGES IN PARIS.

Violent Oscillations of Rios—Mexicans Slump Heavily.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—At the opening of the Bourse last week business was at a standstill. The dominant note was general indecision as to the main subject of discussion, the new Cabinet's financial policy. Rentes declined half a point for cash and a quarter for the account. Coppers were poorly supported. Mexican securities were stronger, the National Bank rising 7 points on rumors that President Huerta intended to resign.

In the middle of the week the tone was firmer, on account of the big financial interests making up their minds that the French loan had been shelved for the present and that the course was clear for the issue of foreign loans, such as those for the Balkan States, estimated at several hundred millions of francs, which have been hanging fire. The big interests are eager to get these operations immediately; consequently bank shares and foreign stocks received a new stimulus. Coppers hardened, rentes advanced three-quarters of a point, both for cash and the account. The general activity was greater than for some little time. National Bank of Mexico stock rose 3 points and Rio Tintos 8. Rentes rose another half point for cash on Thursday; Rios dropped 14; Mexicans relapsed, and the next day came a tone of depression, on account of the opposition of the new Cabinet to any immediate issue by big bankers to foreign Governments or railroads—all of which upset calculations considerably. Rentes declined slightly and Mexicans weakened, but Rios gained 17 points and then lost 9. Mexican Nationals slumped 28 points on Friday.

LONDON WON'T SPECULATE.

But Investors Are Making Discreet Purchases at Low Figures.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The stock markets continue to present a curious blend of firmness and inactivity. Investors show a disposition to examine the high yields now obtainable on many good securities, and have begun to make discreet purchases; but speculation is still practically absent. New issues are depressing quotations of older securities, and during the week consols fell to a new low record.

There is no change in the position of the money market. No doubt the high money rates hamper business and help intensify the prevailing apathy and stagnation. The postponement of the French loan is regarded as a misfortune, and the uncertainty is bad for the markets. On the other hand, much comfort is felt at the reduction of the German bank rate and the temporary release of Paris funds.

SHARP DECLINE IN BERLIN.

Drop in Discount Rate Weakens Market—Reichbank Defends Reduction.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—The reduction in the Reichsbank discount rate of one-half of 1 per cent. was the feature of the week. The consequences proved a disappointment, the market closing weak yesterday, with sharp declines in numerous issues.

The opinion prevails that the Reichsbank would have done well to postpone the reduction until the end of the year, owing to continued tightness of money abroad; but its action was justified on the ground of slackening trade conditions and the cessation of Boerse operations.

The bank was also actuated by a desire to make funds easier for general commercial operations. The Directors expressed the specific hope that cheaper money would not act as an impetus to stock speculation; but the banks are not likely to refrain from their customary efforts to induce customers to invest on the Stock Exchange.

Merchant sare disappointed wtih the Christmas trade, which is said to be far below last year's. Unseasonably mild weather and the approach of war taxes are jointly blamed.

EUROPEAN BANKS.

Bank of England.

Total reserve increased	£206,000
Notes reserved increased	252,000
Notes in circulation decreased	210,000
Public deposits increased	130,000
Other deposits decreased	376,000
Government securities	Unchanged
Other securities decreased	430,000

The detailed statement compares as follows with the same week one and two years ago:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Bullion	£36,619,884	£34,245,556	£35,954,031
Reserve	26,490,000	24,321,926	25,713,211
Notes res.	25,112,000	23,133,040	24,758,590
Res. to liab.	55⅝%	48¼%	49⅝%
Circulation	28,579,000	28,373,630	28,690,820
Pub. dep.	7,630,000	11,217,543	14,489,590
Other dep.	39,515,000	39,337,862	37,558,454
Gov. secur.	11,184,993	13,034,576	15,237,210
Other secur.	27,515,000	30,985,400	28,799,516

The more important items at this date in the past few years compare as follows:

	Bullion.	Reserve.	Other Securities.
1913	£36,619,884	£26,490,000	£27,515,000
1912	34,245,556	24,321,926	30,985,400
1911	35,954,031	25,713,211	28,799,516
1910	35,088,033	25,538,733	27,380,983
1909	35,909,363	26,006,133	23,095,979
1908	35,950,540	23,463,050	27,047,758
1907	34,154,683	25,074,013	30,205,933
1906	32,709,035	22,748,055	28,015,088
1905	32,550,415	22,197,149	33,678,970
1904	31,228,062	22,003,362	28,613,258
1903	30,905,705	20,902,400	24,273,988
1902	31,597,407	21,007,147	28,873,428
1901	35,180,919	23,742,784	25,237,336
1900	31,103,333	19,634,663	27,046,714
1899	29,805,559	18,008,160	30,151,552
1898	30,988,879	20,848,354	27,212,862
1897	32,177,114	21,854,419	26,798,215
1896	35,688,012	26,617,787	26,549,177
1895	44,724,581	35,058,620	25,951,572
1894	33,743,446	25,366,741	18,438,181

Proportion of reserve at this date in a number of years:

	P. C.		P. C.
1913	55⅝	1903	45
1912	48⅝	192	44½
1911	49⅜	1901	48¾
1910	50	1900	41⅝
1909	56⅜	1899	42⅝
1908	43¾	1898	50½
1907	46⅞	1897	50
1906	47	1896	54
1905	40½	1895	60⅜
1904	45⅜	1894	63¼

Bank of France.

	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Gold holdings decreased	1,285,000		
Silver holdings decreased	5,066,000		
Notes in circulation decreased	209,275,000		
General deposits decreased	700,000		
Bills discounted decreased	375,225,000		
Treasury deposits decreased	1,350,000		
Advances increased	23,450,000		

The detailed statement compares as follows

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Gold	3,520,017,000	3,205,100,000	3,212,000,000
Silver	640,352,000	750,850,000	806,225,000
Circ'n	5,699,523,000	5,522,238,545	5,254,004,840
Gen. dep.	695,238,000	594,741,957	560,004,000
Bills dis.	1,413,225,000	1,629,137,150	1,257,589,010
Tr. dep.	214,352,000	236,404,327	274,569,561
Adv'ces.	714,950,000	720,545,471	678,435,000

Bank of Germany.

	Marks.
Gold on hand decreased	17,785,000
Gold and silver decreased	10,959,000
Notes in circulation decreased	30,036,000
Treasury bills increased	17,921,000
Deposits decreased	9,799,000
Loans decreased	5,306,000
Discounts decreased	36,085,000

The important returns compare with those of one or two years ago as follows, in marks:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Gold and silver—	1,459,075,000	1,028,580,000	1,083,480,000
Loans and discounts—	911,033,000	1,513,260,000	1,200,260,000
Circulation—	1,932,258,000	1,956,160,000	1,703,080,000

The cash holdings in 1910 were 996,140,000 marks; in 1909, 963,560,000; in 1908, 1,063,400,000; in 1907, 681,760,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Renewal Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Months.
Dec. 8	4¾@7	5	5¼@5½	5 @5¼	4¾@5
Dec. 9	5 @6	5	5¼@5½	5¼@5¼	4¾@5
Dec. 10	5 @6	5½	5¼@5½	5 @5¼	4¾@5
Dec. 11	2½@5½	5½	5¼@6	5 @5½	4¾@5
Dec. 12	2½@4½	4½	5¼@5½	5 @5¼	4¾@5
Dec. 13	4½	4½	5¼@5½	5 @5¼	4¾@5

Week's Range.—On call, 2½@7½; renewal rate, 5½; sixty days, 5¼@6; ninety days, 5@5½; six months, 4¾@5.

Same Week Last Year.—On call, 3½@6; renewal rate, 4½; sixty days, @6; ninety days, 5¾@6½; six months, 5½@6.

Year to Date.—On call, to-10; renewal rate, 2¾; sixty days, 2½@6; ninety days, 3½@6; six months, 3¼@6¾.

Same Period Last Year.—On call, 1¾@20, renewal rate, 2½; sixty days, 2@8; ninety days, 2½@7½; six months, 3@6¼.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	Short.	3 Months.	Berlin.	Paris.
Dec. 8	5 @5¼	4⅞ @4 15-16	4½	3½
Dec. 9	4⅞@4 15-16	4 13-16@4⅞	4½	3½
Dec. 10	4⅞@4 15-16	4 13-16@4⅞	4½	3½
Dec. 11	5	4 13-16@4⅞	4½	3½
Dec. 12	4⅞@5	4 13-16	4½	3½
Dec. 13	4⅞@5¼	4 13-16	4½	3½

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Oct. 2, 1913
Bank of France	4	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Germany	5	Dec. 12, 1913
Bank of Holland	3	June 25, 1913
Bank of Belgium	3	Oct. 16, 1912
Bank of Austria	6½	Nov. 27, 1913
Bank of Italy	6	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Switzerland	4½	Aug. 14, 1913
Bank of Russia	5½	Oct. 28, 1912
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1903
Bank of Portugal	6	Jan. 9, 1904
Bank of Sweden	5½	Nov. 14, 1912
Bank of Norway	5½	Mar. 23, 1912
Bank of Denmark	6	July 2, 1913
Bank of Bengal	7	Nov. 13, 1913
Bank of Bombay	6	Oct. 31, 1913

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand. High.	Low.	60 Days Close.	Cable Close.
Dec. 8	$4.8550	$4.8540	$4.8545	$4.81¾ $4.8605
Dec. 9	4.8540	4.8525	4.8525	4.81 4.8585
Dec. 10	4.8525	4.8515	4.8525	4.8110 4.8585
Dec. 11	4.8525	4.8515	4.8525	4.81 4.8575
Dec. 12	4.8585	4.8520	4.8535	4.8125 4.8590
Dec. 13	4.8550	4.8535	4.8550	4.8125 4.86

Week's range—Demand, $4.8515@$4.8550; sixty days, $4.81@$4.8125; cable, $4.8575@$4.8605.

Same week last year.—Demand, $4.8460@$4.8520; sixty days $4.8025@$4.8075; cable, $4.8516@$4.8573.

Year to Date.—Demand, $4.8480@$4.8790; sixty days, $4.8020@$4.8370; cable, $4.85@$4.8803.

Same Period Last Year.—Demand, $4.8455@$4.8785; sixty days, $4.8025@$4.8495; cable, $4.8515@$4.8820.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Dec. 8	Par	*15c	*5c	*30c
Dec. 9	Par	*15c	*5c	*40c
Dec. 10	Par	*10c	Par	*40c
Dec. 11	Par	Par	†10c	*40c
Dec. 12	Par	*5c	†10c	*40c
Dec. 13	Par	*5c	†10c	*40c

*Premiums. †Discount.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Paris. F. C	Berlin M. Pf.
Dec. 8	20 49½	25 32
Dec. 9	20 49	25 32½
Dec. 10	20 48	25 32½
Dec. 11	20 48½	25 31½
Dec. 12	20 48½	25 32
Dec. 13	20 48½	25 32

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON

	Gold Bars. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver d.
Dec. 8	77 9	76 4½	27 1-16
Dec. 9	77 9	76 4½	26 15-16
Dec. 10	77 9	76 4½	26 15-16
Dec. 11	77 9	76 4½	26⅝
Dec. 12	77 9	76 4½	26 13-16
Dec. 13	77 9	76 4½	26 13-16

GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Madrid.	Lisbon
Dec. 8	6.50	20.00
Dec. 9	6.50	20.00
Dec. 10	6.40	20.00
Dec. 11	6.25	20.00
Dec. 12	5.70	20.00
Dec. 13	6.35	20.00

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp. 3s.	Rus. 4s.	Turk. 4s.
Dec. 8	71⅛	85f 40c	75	89	86¼
Dec. 9	71⅛	85f 67½c	75	89	86½
Dec. 10	71⅛	85f 37½c	75	89½	86½
Dec. 11	71 3-16	86f 20c	75	89½	86½
Dec. 12	71⅛	86f 15c	75	90	86½
Dec. 13	71⅛	86f 12½c	75	89	86½

SLAIN IN SICILIAN FEUD.

Chicago Italian Killed at His Door by Three Men.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Mike Laporta was called to the door of his home in the south side Italian quarter early to-day by cries of "Hurry! Your brother is dying!" A moment later he was struggling with three men, who left him dead with twenty knife wounds in his body.

Antonio Laporta, the brother, came home soon after the police arrived. He asserted he knew who had killed Mike. When questioned about the identity of the assassins he would only shake his head and reply:

"It is my affair; I will find them."

Laporta said the murder was the result of a Sicilian feud of twenty years' duration.

"My brother was not the first; he will not be the last," Laporta added.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following dividends were announced during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Books Close.
Allegheny & W.	3	S	Jan. 1	*Dec. 19
Beech Creek	1	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 23
C., B. & Q.	2	Q	Dec. 26	*Dec. 19
C., R. I. & P.	1¼	Q	Dec. 31	*Dec. 20
C., Ind. & L.	1	—	Dec. 30	*Dec. 19
C., Ind. & L. pf.	2	—	Dec. 30	*Dec. 19
Connecting R.R. (Phila.)	2	—	Dec. 30	*Dec. 20
Cuba R. R. pf.	3	—	Feb. 2	*Dec. 31
Del. River & Bridge	3	—	Dec. 18	*Dec. 8
Det., Hills. & L.	2	—	Jan. 5	Dec. 20
Fonda, J. & G. pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 15	*Dec. 13
Greene R. R.	3	—	Dec. 19	*Dec. 13
H., P., Mt. J. & L.	3½	—	Jan. 10	*Dec. 20
Lake Shore	6	S	Jan. 29	*Dec. 26
L. S. gtd. stock (M. So. & N. I.)	6	—	Feb. 1	*Dec. 26
Little Schuylkill N., R.R. & C.	$1.25	—	Jan. 15	Dec. 10
Maine Central	1¼	Q	Jan. 1	.....
Manhat. Ry	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 15
N. Y. Central	1¼	Q	Jan. 15	*Dec. 19
N. Y. & Harlem com. and pf.	5	S	Jan. 2	*Dec. 15
Northern Cent.	2	—	Jan. 15	*Dec. 31
Nor. R.R. of N.H.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 8
Nor. Secur	2	S	Jan. 10	Dec. 23
Phila., B. & W.	2	—	Dec. 31	*Dec. 10
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. spec. gtd.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Pitts., Ft. W. & reg. gtd	1¾	Q	Jan. 16	Dec. 13
St. L., Rocky Mtn. & P. pf.	1¼	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
St. L. & S. F., K. C., Pts. & M. pf.	1	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 17
St. L. S. W. pf.	1	Q	Jan. 15	*Dec. 31

STREET RAILWAYS.

Asheville Power & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 23
Bangor Ry. & El. pf	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Boston & W. El. Cos. pf	$1	—	Jan. 1	Dec. 24
Capital Trac., Wash., D. C.	1½	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 14
Car. P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan.	*Dec. 23
Chic. City Ry.	2½	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 13
Chic. City Ry.	½	Ex	Dec. 30	Dec. 12
Cincin. St. Ry.	1½	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
Cleveland Ry.	1½	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 13
Dul.-Sup. Trac. com. and pf.	1	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 18
Hest., M. & P.	$1	—	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
H., M. & F. pf.	$1.50	—	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Mohawk Val	1½	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 24
N. Or. Ry. & L.	50c	—	.....	.....
N. Or. Ry. & L. pf	1¼	—	.....	.....
Toronto Ry	2	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 15
Unit. L. & Rys.	1	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Un. Rys & L. pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
U. Rys. & L. 2d pf.	¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
W., B. & Ann. pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 31	*Dec. 20
Wash. Water P.	2	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 15
W. India Elec.	1¼	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 23

BANK STOCKS.

Coal & I. Nat.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Colonial	2½	Q	Dec. 31	.....
Montauk (Bkn.)	2	—	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Mutual	6	—	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
State	5	—	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
Union Ex. Nat.	4	—	Dec. 31	Dec. 20

TRUST COMPANIES.

Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust.	2	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Mutual Alli	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 27
United States.	25	—	Jan. 2	Dec. 19

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Aeolian Weber Piano & Piano-ola pf	1¾	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 26
Am. Agr. Chem.	1	Q	Jan. 15	*Dec. 19
Am. Agr. Ch. pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 15	*Dec. 19
Am. Br. Shoe & Foundry	1¾	Q	Dec. 31	*Dec. 20
Am. Br. Shoe & Foundry	2	Q	Dec. 31	*Dec. 20
Am. Coal Prod.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 24
Am. Coal Pr. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 10
Am. Iron & S. Mfg. com. & pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 20
Am. Pub. Util.	¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Am. Pub. Util. pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Am. Seed. Mach.	1	Q	Jan. 15	.....
Am. S. Mach. pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 15	.....
Am. Typefdrs.	1	Q	Jan. 15	*Jan. 10
Am. Typefdrs. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	*Jan. 10
Am. Woolen pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 23
Bell Tel. of Can.	2	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 14
Brit.-Am. Tob.	7	Fund	Jan.	7 ††Dec. 23
Brit.-Am. Tob.	6	Inter	Jan.	7 ††Dec. 23
Brown Shoe	1	—	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Brown Shoe pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Brunswick-Balke-Col. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 20
Can. Cot. pf.	1½	—	Jan. 5	Dec. 22
Can. Loco. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Can. Westingh.	1¾	Q	Jan. 10	.....
Can. Westingh. 2	Bonus		Jan. 10	.....
Case (J. I.) Threshing Mach. pf	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 16
Cincin. G. & El.	1¼	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 13
Clu., P. & Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Columbus (Ohio) L., H. & P.	1¼	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Columbus (Ohio) L., H. & P. pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Cont. Can pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 20
Dom. Steel	1	Q	Jan. 2	.....
East L. & F.	2	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Gen. Chem. of Cal. 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Great Lakes Towing pf	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Hale & Kilburn 1st and 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Indianap. Gas.	1½	—	Dec. 31	Dec. 11
Int. Harv. Corpn.	1¼	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 26
Int. Harv., N. J.	1¼	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 26
Kaufmann Dept Stores pf	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Kayser (Julius) com	1½	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 22
Kayser (Julius) 1st and 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	*Jan. 20
Kresge (S. S.)	2	—	Jan. 2	*Dec. 16
Kresge (S. S.) pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 16
La R. Con. M.	2½	Q	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Man. Shirt pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 17
May Dept. St. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 15
Nat. Licorice pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 26
Nat. Surety	3	—	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Niag. Falls P.	2	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Otis Elevator	1	Q	Jan. 31	Dec. 31
Otis Elev. pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Phelps, D. & Co.	2½	Q	Dec. 30	*Dec. 18
Phelps, D. & Co.	2½	Ex	Dec. 30	*Dec. 18
Rem'gton Typewriter 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 17
Rem'gton Typewriter 2d pf.	2	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 17
Royal Bak. Pow.	3	Q	Dec. 31	*Dec. 15
Royal Bak. P. pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 31	*Dec. 15
Safety Car H. & Light	2	Q	Dec. 23	*Dec. 10
Safety Car H. & Light. pf.	1	Ex	Dec. 23	*Dec. 10
Securities Co.	2½	—	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Securities Corp. gen. pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 3
Shawinigan W. & Power	1½	Q	Jan. 20	Jan. 7
Sloss-Sheff. St. & Iron pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 19
South. Util. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 17
Std. G. & El. pf.	2	Scrip	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Std. Gas Light.	1½	—	Dec. 31	Dec. 19
Std. Gas L. pf.	3	—	Dec. 31	Dec. 19
Union Carbide.	2½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Union Carbide.	40	Stk	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
United Fruit.	2	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 24
Unit. Gas Imp.	$1	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Unit. Sh. Mach.	50c	Q	Jan. 5	Dec.

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IMPORTERS TO TEST TARIFF REBATE LAW

Demand That the 5 Per Cent. Discount for Shipments in American Bottoms Stand.

Despite the determination of the Treasury Department, acting upon an opinion by Attorney General McReynolds, to ignore the 5 per cent. preferential duty clause in the new tariff relating to rebates on goods imported in American bottoms, importers and their attorneys have perfected plans to render the section operative through an appeal to the Federal courts. The formal announcement by William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, to Collectors and other officers of the customs, that the clause was to be regarded as a dead letter, has in no wise discouraged importers of all classes, who are desirous of scaling duties 5 per cent. downward.

Thousands of protests have been filed at New York, and the other principal ports, claiming a rebate on all entries, the merchandise of which originated in countries having treaties with the United States. Importers have reached the conclusion that they have nothing to fear from the enforcement of the provision so far as it may apply to merchandise entered in American vessels, but seek, through the medium of treaty rights, to share the benefit of the 5 per cent. discount, with importers bringing in their goods under American register.

The importers intend to force the Government's hand in the matter, and attorneys have been instructed to start a test case at the earliest moment. It is understood that a conference will be held this week, to be participated in by members of the Board of General Appraisers, William L. Wemple, Assistant Attorney General of the Department of Justice in charge of the Government's Customs litigation, and attorneys representing importers. It is expected that the conference will decide which of the thousands of protests asking the rebate, will be selected for the test case. The selection will probably be made without delay, and a hearing scheduled before the board at an early date.

After determination by the board, the Court of Customs Appeals will pass upon the question whether the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury, are empowered to ignore or nullify, a provision of law enacted by Congress. As the question is a constitutional one, involving, as it does, treaty rights, the Supreme Court will undoubtedly be called on to render the final decision.

HAD AUTO LICENSE NO. 505.

New York "Commissioner" Thought He Could Speed Up In Hackensack.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 14.—He was a New Yorker. He had the New York auto license No. 505. He speeded up Main Street, Hackensack, in the direction of the main crossing. Traffic Policeman Charles Graber, who would call down the President if occasion demanded it, held up his hand and ordered the stranger to stop.

"What's the matter, officer?"

"You're riding too fast, that's what's the matter," was the reply.

"But you don't seem to know me; I'm a New York City Commissioner," said the stranger, at the same time presenting his badge.

"I don't care who you are, Sir; but if you are really a Commissioner you know as well as I do that you're going too fast."

The Commissioner, whose license is 505, apologized and got permission to proceed. Graber didn't ask him for his name.

WEEK'S CURB TRANSACTIONS

Transactions in the leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 13, with price changes for the week, were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
4,400	B.-Am. Tob...	24½	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
600	B.-A. T., new	24⅝	24½	24¼	— ¼
100	Con. Rub. Tire	36	33½	36	+ 4
100	Con. R. T. pf.	105	96⅞	105	+ 3
100	M. of Am., new	4	4	4	..
1,245	Pueblo S. & R.	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
800	Savoy Oil	10	8½	10	+ 2½
500	Tob. Prod. pf.	83½	83½	83½	— ½
6,625	U. C. S., w. i.	94⅝	91⅝	91¾	— 1⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

2,800	Anglo-A. Oil..	25½	23	25½	+ 2½
12,300	A.-A. Oil, new	12⅞	11⅝	12⅛	+ ¾
15	Atl. Refining	717	710	710	..
50	Buckeye P. L.	163	162	162	..
25	Cont. Oil	220	220	220	..
15	Indiana P. L.	136	135	135	..
10	S. O. of Ky..	615	610	615	..
15	So. Penn. Oil.	270	270	270	..
10	Nat. Transit..	40	40	40	..
50	Ohio Oil	138	137	137	..
20	Prairie O & G.	438	435	436	..
5	Solar Refin...	315	312	312	..
60	S. O. of Cal..	225	224½	225	..
10	S. O. of Ind..	408	408	408	..
450	S. O. of N. J.	397½	396	396½	— 2
25	S. O. of Ohio.	227	225	225	..
5	Union Tank L.	87	87	87	..
5	Vacuum Oil..	190	190	190	..

RAILROADS.

11,860	Can. Pacific..	4⅜	4¼	4 3-16	..
400	Man. Transit..	1¼	1¼	1¼	—1-16
2,500	*Ariz. Belm..	3½	3	3½	— 1
3,000	Atlanta	9½	9	9½	— ½
5,000	Bailey	6	5½	5½	— ½
200	Bar's-K. Dev.	1½	1½	1½	..
5,200	*Beaver Con..	31	29	31	+ 1
500	Boston Mont..	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
7,600	Braden Cop..	7½	7⅛	7¼	..
450	Brit. Col. Cop.	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
4,400	Buffalo M....	2⅛	2	2	..
900	B. & N. Y....	1¾	1	1¼	+ ⅛
9,600	*Can. G. Sil..	12	11	12	+ 1
39,150	*Carl. Cobalt..	70	62	69	+ 7
2,000	*C. O. D. Con.	3	3	3	— ⅛
2,000	*Cam. Frac...	5½	5	5	..
400	Con. A. Sm...	3-16	3-16	3-16	—1-16
900	Cons. Con. M.	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
2,700	Crown Res...	1 13-16	1⅝	1⅝	..
4,000	*Dis. B. S....	2	1¾	2	..
525	Dome Mines...	16	15½	15⅝	— 2⅝
5,100	Ely Central ..	3	1	3	— 2
6,000	*Ely Cana....	2	1½	2	..
1,000	First N. Cop.	3¼ 2 11-16	2	11-16	+7-16
6,500	*G. H. Cons..	20	18	18	— 2
2,800	Gold'd Con..	1½	1 7-16	1 7-16	—7-16
10	Gr.-Ca. new..	29½	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
9,000	*Gr. C. M. & S.	6	5½	5¾	..
400	Halifax Con..	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	—1-16
800	Iron Blossom..	120	117	120	+ 5
14,400	*Jim Butler...	71	66½	68½	— 1½
5,500	*Jumbo Ext..	9¼	8½	8½	— ½
1,700	Kerr Lake....	4¼	4 7-16	4¼	+1-16
4,475	La Rose Con..	2	1 15-16	2	+1-16
750	Mason V., new	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
2,325	McK.-Darragh.	1¾	1 8-16	1¾	..
500	McNamara....	8	8	8	..
2,000	Mizpah Ex....	29½	27	28	+ 1
3,598	*Montana Ton.	98	89	96	+ 8
9,400	*Nevada Hills	48	44	45	— 1
2,500	Niplssing M..	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
500	N. Butte Dev.	3-16	3-16	3-16	—1-16
5,200	Oro.....	8	7½	8	..
600	Standard S. L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
6,400	Stewart Min..	1⅛	1 7-16	1½	— ⅛
4,200	*Temiskaming	15	14	14	— 1
10	Tonopah B. T	11-16	7 11-16	7 11-16	—1-16
16,950	*Tonopah Mr..	57	53	54	— 1
8,300	Tonopah Ext..	1⅝	1 7-16	1 7-16	..
1,115	T. M. of Nev.	6 5-16	5½	6½	+ ⅜
1,400	Tularosa	½	½	½	..
1,500	Tuolumne C..	¾	⅝	¾	— ⅛
4,500	West End C..	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
11,500	*West E. Ex..	5	2	3	— 1

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

$75,000	C. P. 6% nts.	102½	100⅞	101¼	..
5,000	Con. R. T. 4s	65	65	65	— 1⅜
1,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	99¼	99 3-16	99 3-16	—1-16
22,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	99⅝	99 3-16	99 3-16	—3-16

Astor Trust Company

More Efficient Trusteeship at No Greater Cost

There is NO DIFFERENCE in COST but a WIDE DIFFERENCE in EFFICIENCY of service, as between an individual and the Astor Trust Company acting as Trustee under a Will. The difference in quality of service results from the fundamental difference in ability and equipment.

No individual can have such qualifications for trusteeship as these: ASSURED EXISTENCE during the term of the trust — COLLECTIVE EXPERIENCE of Directors and Officers in regard to estate matters and investments — SUPERVISION by the State Banking Department — all of which the Astor Trust Company possesses.

You are invited to consult with our officers in regard to your trust business. *Send for our list of directors and our booklets on Wills.*

Trustee for Personal Trusts
FIFTH AVENUE & 36TH STREET, NEW YORK

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 13, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Albany So 5s	$1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A. G. & E ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	$71	$72½
Do pf ($50)	1,537,500	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	$45¼	$46¼
Am. P. & L.	5,631,400	1	Q	Dec 1, 13	61	64
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Jan 2, 14	76½	78
Do ap. war.	1,601,000	3	S	F. & A.	10	..
Do pf. nos. '21	2,195,100	..	..	.....	95	96
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	9	10
Do pref	2,180,000	..	..	.....	35	42
Ariz Power.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	8	11
Do pref	$50,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Asher'el. & P. 1st s. f. 5s. '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	94
Au. & Syr. El. R.R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	Oct 15, 13	95½	98
Aug.-Al. R. & E. s. f. 5s. '35	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
Aug. Ry. & El 1st 5s of '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99½	101
Pal Co. Wat. & El. 5s. '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90½	93½
Bir. R. L. & P. C. 4½s.	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	87	89
Do ref. ex 3s	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	97
Buf. C'r'n 1st 5s ..... '27	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	102
Buff. G. E. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	101½
B. & L. E. 5s, '36	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	50
B. & Lockp. 1st 5s '38..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s. '42..	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	..	98
Cal. El. Gen. Co. pf....	600,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	70	75
Capital Tr. Do 1st 5s. '47	12,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 14	411	112½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107½	107¾
C. M. L. & P. pf	2,502,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	98
Do 6s. 1940	1,250,000	1¾	Q	Sep 30,13	55	65
C. L. H. & P. 5s	1,800,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	67½	92½
Cl. Ry. 1st 5s. '31	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Co. R. G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	5,475,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Do com....	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93
Con. Rys. of Ky. tax ex. N.Y.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	50	..
Roch. Ry. & Lt.	840,000				80	90
C. G., E. L. & P. (Balt.)	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
Roch. Syr. & E. 5s of '45.	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	88
Rockld. L. & P. 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 13	73	78½
Rutland R. L. & P. 1st 5s. '46	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
St. Jo. Mo. R. L., H. & P. 5s	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	88	95
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	99
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s.....	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93½	97½
San Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39..	1,150,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '25..	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	93½
Scranton El. 5s	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Scranton Gas & El. 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	101
Scrn. Ry. 5s	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	62½	70
Do cons. '32	1,100,000	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 13	97½	100
Seattle Elec. Co. cons. 2d	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
Sea. Ltg. 5s	4,321,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89	92
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s.	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	86½	90
So. Cal. Ed.	10,043,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94
aS. W. U. Cor	15,000,000	½	S	Dec 1, 13	28	29
So. Power 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Spok. & Inland 1st 5s	3,998,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, 31	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Stan G & E ($50)	9,343,150	2	Q	Dec 15,13	$26	$27½
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	2	Q	Dec 15,13	$26	$27½
Tampa El. 1st 5s	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tenn. R., L. & P.....	20,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do pf.....	10,250,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	60	61
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Unit. Elec. N. J. 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	78½	80
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	91
United Utils.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Do pf....	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 14	97½b	101b
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Utica & M'h'k R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	85	90
Do con. 5s. '53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Do ref. 5s. '58	2,810,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
N. Y. West'r LGM 4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	76	79
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s. 1948	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	76½	77½
N. I. & Mont Pow. 1st 5s	4,462,000	3	S	F. & A.	54	60
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	3	S	Jul 15, 13	59	62
Do 1st 6s, '31	4,700,000	3	S	J. & J.	67½	92½
N. St. Power	5,973,000	..	..	.....	12	14
Do pf.....	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	69	71
N. Y. Tr. 5s	2,000,000	1¾	Q	J. & J.	98	100
Okla. Ry. 5s	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84½	87
Ont. P. sto'k	8,509,000	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 13	73	74
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,729,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	97
Oreg. El. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	98
Or. H. & L. pf	850,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15,13	88b	92b
Do 1st 5s. '24	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
Por. Gen. El. 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Prescott G. & E. 1st 6s, '40	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	88	91
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs.....	19,970,440	1½	Q	Sep 30,13	106	108¾
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	$40	$45
Do pf ($50)	500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	$45	$50
Rep. R. & L. Co	5,200,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do pf.....	6,300,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	68	71
Roch Ry. & Lt. tax ex. N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45.	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	72	75
Rockld. L. & P. 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Rutland R. L. & P. 1st 5s. '46	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	88	95
St. Jo. Mo. R. L., H. & P. 5s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	99
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93½	97½
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s.....	1,150,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
San Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39..	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	93½
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '25..	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Scranton El. 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	101
Scrn. Ry. ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	62½	70
Do cons. '32	1,100,000	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 13	97½	100
Seattle Elec. Co. cons. 2d	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
Sea. Ltg. 5s	4,321,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89	92
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s.	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	86½	90
So. Cal. Ed.	10,043,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94
aS. W. U. Cor	15,000,000	½	S	Dec 1, 13	28	29
So. Power 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Spok. & Inland 1st 5s	3,998,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, 31	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Stan G & E ($50)	9,343,150	2	Q	Dec 15,13	$26	$27½
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Tampa El. 1st 5s	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tenn. R., L. & P.....	20,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do pf.....	10,250,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	60	61
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Unit. Elec. N. J. 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	78½	80
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	91
United Utils.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Do pf....	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 14	97½b	101b
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Utica & M'h'k R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	85	90
Do con. 5s. '53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Do ref. 5s. '58	2,810,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
N. Y. West'r LGM 4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	76	79
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s. 1948	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	76½	77½
N. I. & Mont Pow. 1st 5s	4,462,000	3	S	F. & A.	54	60
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	3	S	Jul 15, 13	59	62
Do 1st 6s, '31	4,700,000	3	S	J. & J.	67½	92½
N. St. Power	5,973,000	..	..	.....	12	14
Do pf.....	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	69	71
N. Y. Tr. 5s	2,000,000	1¾	Q	J. & J.	98	100
Okla. Ry. 5s	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84½	87
Ont. P. sto'k	8,509,000	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 13	73	74
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,729,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	97
Oreg. El. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	98
Or. H. & L. pf	850,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15,13	88b	92b
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Rep. R. & L. Co	5,200,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do pf.....	6,300,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	68	71
Roch Ry. & Lt. tax ex. N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45.	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	72	75
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St. Jo. Mo. R. L., H. & P. 5s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	99
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93½	97½
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s.....	1,150,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
San Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39..	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	93½
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '25..	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Scranton El. 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	101
Scrn. Ry. ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	62½	70
Do cons. '32	1,100,000	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 13	97½	100
Seattle Elec. Co. cons. 2d	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
Sea. Ltg. 5s	4,321,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89	92
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s.	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	86½	90
So. Cal. Ed.	10,043,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94
aS. W. U. Cor	15,000,000	½	S	Dec 1, 13	28	29
So. Power 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Spok. & Inland 1st 5s	3,998,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, 31	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Stan G & E ($50)	9,343,150	2	Q	Dec 15,13	$26	$27½
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	2	Q	Dec 15,13	$26	$27½
Tampa El. 1st 5s	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tenn. R., L. & P.....	20,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do pf.....	10,250,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	60	61
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Unit. Elec. N. J. 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	78½	80
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	91
United Utils.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Do pf....	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 14	97½b	101b
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Utica & M'h'k R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	85	90
Do con. 5s. '53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Do ref. 5s. '58	2,810,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
N. Y. West'r LGM 4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	76	79
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s. 1948	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	76½	77½
N. I. & Mont Pow. 1st 5s	4,462,000	3	S	F. & A.	54	60
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	3	S	Jul 15, 13	59	62
Do 1st 6s, '31	4,700,000	3	S	J. & J.	67½	92½
N. St. Power	5,973,000	..	..	.....	12	14
Do pf.....	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	69	71
N. Y. Tr. 5s	2,000,000	1¾	Q	J. & J.	98	100
Okla. Ry. 5s	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84½	87
Ont. P. sto'k	8,509,000	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 13	73	74
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,729,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	97
Oreg. El. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	98
Or. H. & L. pf	850,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15,13	88b	92b
Do 1st 5s. '24	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
Por. Gen. El. 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Prescott G. & E. 1st 6s, '40	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	88	91
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs.....	19,970,440	1½	Q	Sep 30,13	106	108¾
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	$40	$45

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK AND BOND SALES WEEK ENDED DECEMBER 13

STOCKS, (SHARES.)		BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)	
SALES WEEK ENDED DEC. 13	1,480,542	SALES WEEK ENDED DEC. 13	$9,088,000
SALES WEEK ENDED DEC. 6	1,270,981	SALES WEEK ENDED DEC. 6	8,440,500
SALES WEEK ENDED DEC. 14, 1912	4,482,742	SALES WEEK ENDED DEC. 14, 1912	12,381,500
SALES WEEK ENDED DEC. 14, 1912	78,886,489	SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	473,133,920
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	126,405,128	SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	654,555,000
SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR			

All stocks dealt in on a percentage of par basis except Alaska Gold Mines, Anaconda Copper, Batopilas Mining, Chino Copper, Great Northern Certificates for ore properties, Guggenheim Exploration, Inspiration Consolidated Copper, Miami Copper, Nevada Consolidated Copper, Ray Consolidated Copper, Tennessee Copper, and Utah Copper, which are quoted dollars per share. Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked thus, *. Highest and lowest prices of the week are also based on 100-share lots, except in cases where only odd lots of a stock have been traded in. The last prices given for stocks for which no range for the week is shown are the last previous sales. †Pays 14 per cent. per annum; 5 per cent. semi-annually, January and July, and 4 per cent. semi-annually, April and October. ‡Declared 4 per cent., payable 2 per cent. Oct. 1 and 2 per cent. Jan. 1. §Including 2 per cent. extra and 5 per cent in stock. ||Including an extra dividend of 2 per cent. **On account of accumulated dividends.

Range for Year 1912. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1913. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Range for Week Ended Dec. 13. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Wks Net Chge.	Closing Saturday, Dec. 13. Bid.	Asked.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 13, '13.
205	164¾	150	Jan. 29	110	Dec. 6	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '13	3	Q	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	95½	95½	95½	95½	—	— ¾	95	105	25
..	..	24⅜	Oct. 2	18	Nov. 22	7,500,000	.....	..	..	Alaska Gold Mines Co.	10	21⅛	21⅝	19½	20	..	— ¾	20¼	20½	4,200
..	..	8¼	Nov. 13	7⅜	Nov. 25	19,071,300	.....	..	..	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..	— 1¼	7⅞	7⅞	180
..	..	42½	Dec. 5	40	Nov. 14	13,658,100	.....	..	..	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. pf.	100	42	42¼	41¾	41¾	..	— 1	40	43	400
68⅜	60	80½	Sep. 16	61⅝	June 10	153,887,300	Nov. 24, '13	1½	Q	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	44½	45¼	44¼	44¼	54⅞	+ ⅝	44	45	330
63¾	54⅛	57	Jan. 3	41¼	Sep. 6	18,230,800	Oct. 15, '13	1	Q	Am. Agr. Chem. Co.	100	60	60	60	60	..	— 1	59	62	200
104¼	98	99	Jan. 2	90	Nov. 5	27,112,700	Oct. 15, '13	1½	Q	Am Agr. Chem. Co. pf.	100	23	23	22⅞	23	49⅛	— 1	22	23	400
71	48½	50½	Jan. 2	19¾	June 10	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1¼	..	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	..	..	..	..	74½	..	69½	73	.....
101¼	90	86	Mar. 6	65	Oct. 31	5,000,000	Oct 1, '13	1½	Q	Am Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	80½	38	87	90	.....
107⅜	91½	96¼	Jan. 4	89½	Oct. 27	4,600,000	Sep. 30, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co.	100	128	128	128	128	139	+ ¼	127½	129½	200
160	130	136⅝	Jan. 6	127¾	Nov. 26	5,000,000	Sep. 30, '13	2	Q	Am. Brake S. & F. Co. pf.	100	27¼	28	25⅞	26⅜	28	— ⅝	26¼	26½	14,225
47⅜	11¼	46⅞	Jan. 31	21	June 11	41,233,300	.....	..	..	American Can Co.	100	88½	88⅝	87½	88	113½	— ¼	87½	88½	3,200
120¼	90⅝	129½	Jan. 30	80½	June 10	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Can Co. pf.	100	44	44	43½	44	55	— ⅛	44	600	
67⅝	42⅜	69⅝	Jan. 2	36½	June 10	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co.	100	113½	113⅝	112½	112⅝	116	+ ⅛	110⅛	113	250
120	115	117	Mar. 5	108	June 10	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	36	36	36	36	49¼	..	36	38	241
60⅛	30⅝	48¾	Jan. 6	33½	July 2	16,264,700	.....	..	..	American Cities	100	64	64	64	64	82½	— ⅛	63⅜	64¼	100
7¼	3	5½	Jan. 8	3½	July 9	11,174,100	.....	..	..	American Cities pf.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	22	.....
84	20	28¼	Feb. 10	15¼	June 10	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	American Hide & L. Co. pf	100	21¾	22¾	21½	21⅝	21⅜	— ¼	21⅝	22½	3,100
30⅜	18	27¾	Apr. 4	17	June 10	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1⅝	..	American Ice Securities Co	100	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10⅝	11	+ ⅛	9½	10¼	300
17⅞	9¼	12½	Nov. 7	6⅞	June 10	16,750,000	.....	..	..	American Linseed Co.	100	29	29	27⅝	27⅝	32⅛	— 2⅜	27⅝	27⅞	200
43	30	33⅜	Nov. 7	20	Oct. 17	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '08	1⅛	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	30½	31	28½	28⅜	41¼	— 2½	28¼	29½	1,400
47¼	31⅜	44½	Jan. 6	27	June 10	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¼	..	American Locomotive	100	99	99	98⅝	98⅝	106	+ ⅝	98	100	250
110¼	103	106¾	Jan. 2	94	Oct. 10	5,739,200	Oct. 21, '13	1¾	Q	American Locomotive pf.	100	..	..	..	..	64	11¾	..	6	10	.....
119⅛	4¾	13	Jan. 3	5¼	Oct. 17	8,838,900	Nov. 3, '13	2	SA	American Malt Corporation	100	..	..	..	..	..	58½	..	43	48	.....
69½	40	61⅜	Jan. 3	41⅞	Oct. 24	50,000,000	Dec. 15, '13	1	Q	American Malt Corp'n pf.	100	63⅜	63⅜	60⅜	60⅜	69¼	— 2⅛	61	61⅛	5,300
91	66⅛	74⅜	Jan. 30	53½	June 10	50,000,000	Dec. 15, '13	1	Q	American Smelt. & Ref. Co.	100	98	98	97½	98	104	..	98	99	831
109¾	102⅜	107	Feb. 7	97	June 12	50,000,000	Dec. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	81	84⅜	..	81	82	.....
89¼	84	86	Jan. 9	79½	June 10	11,001,700	Oct. 1, '13	3	Q	American Smelt. Sec. pf. B.	100	165	166½	159	159	189⅞	— ½	155	160	1,315
203	193	193	Jan. 22	150	July 9	3,940,300	Oct. 1, '13	1¼	Q	American Snuff Co.	100	..	..	..	..	100	93½	98⅝	101½	.....
105	99	105	Jan. 21	100	June 6	16,218,900	Sep. 30, '13	1½	Q	American Snuff Co. pf. new	100	..	..	..	..	100	93½	30½	22⅜	200
44⅜	26	40¼	Feb. 3	25	June 9	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '13	1⅜	Q	American Steel Foundries	100	104½	104½	99⅞	101½	116½	— 4⅝	102	102½	7,600
113½	113¼	118	Jan. 31	99⅞	Dec. 9	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '13	1⅜	Q	Am Sugar Refining Co.	100	..	..	..	..	112	..	108	112	.....
124	115¼	116⅝	Jan. 28	110¼	June 12	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	112½	..	57	62	160
78	66	66¼	Jan 30	59	Mar. 26	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100	60	60	60	60	..	+ 1¾	57	62	21,481
140⅛	137⅜	140	Jan. 3	114⅜	June 6	344,611,800	Oct. 15, '13	2	Q	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	120	120	114⅝	115½	139¼	— 4¼	115⅜	115½	4,647
204¾	203¾	204¾	Jan. 10	200	June 6	40,242,400	Dec. 1, '13	5	Q	American Tobacco Co.	100	245	251	243⅞	244	261	— ¾	241	244	.....
109	102	106	Apr. 29	98	July 18	1,298,700	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	102½	102¾	125
106⅜	102¼	106⅛	Jan. 27	96	July 11	51,700,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am Tobacco Co. pf., new	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
104¾	103	105	May 23	100	May 28	10,500,000	Apr. 15, '13	3	SA	American Water Works pf.	100	..	..	..	..	99¾	..	100	102¼	125
39¼	37½	39	Jan. 4	95	May 23	20,000,000	Aug. 15, '13	3	SA	American Woolen Co.	100	15	15½	15	15½	22	+ ⅛	15	17	200
21	18	23½	Sep. 27	15	Dec.	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	77	77	76½	76½	83	+ ½	76½	77½	200
94¼	79	82	Sep. 19	79	May 7	11,840,000	Apr. 1, '13	1	..	Am Writing Paper pf.	100	13	13	13	13	29	— 2¾	12	15	303
43⅜	25⅛	33¼	Jan. 2	21¼	Nov. 14	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	1	..	Anaconda Con. Mining Co.	25	33⅜	34⅝	33⅜	34⅛	37⅞	..	34	34¼	2,900
43⅜	41¼	42	Jan. 2	30¾	June 10	108,312,500	Oct 15, '13	75c	Q	Assets Realization Co.	100	33	33	30	30	118¼	— 2½	28½	35	1,550
127¼	105½	120	Jan. 7	90	Oct. 22	9,990,000	Oct. 1, '13	1	Q	Asso Merchants 1st pf.	100	..	..	..	..	95	..	..	..	.....
104½	102½	95	Oct. 22	95	Oct. 22	4,480,000	Oct. 15, '13	1½	Q	Associated Oil Co.	100	..	..	..	..	43½	..	..	..	.....
47	41¼	43¼	Feb. 19	42¼	Jan. 30	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '13	1½	Q	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	100	93	93¼	92⅜	92½	105⅝	— ½	92⅜	92⅝	8,415
111⅜	103¼	106⅝	Jan. 3	94¼	July 9	194,258,000	Dec. 1, '13	2½	SA	Atch. Topeka & S. F. pf.	100	98⅝	99	98	98⅜	105⅝	— ½	98½	98¼	1,155
80	85¼	87	Feb. 6	80	Oct. 17	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '13	2½	SA	Atlantic Coast Line	100	120	120	118	118	137	— 1	117	119	455
98½	95½	96	Jan. 8	90	Nov. 5	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '13	3	SA	Havana El. Ry., L. & P. pf	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	115	100
200	155	180	Jan. 11	150	May 19	4,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	2½	Q	Helme (G. W.) Co.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	..	.....
110	100½	113	Sep. 18	109	June 4	3,940,300	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	111	.....
156	127	125	June 4	110	June 7	11,000,000	Sep. 30, '13	2	Q	Hocking Valley	100	116	116	116	116	105	— 4	116	121	161
112	86¼	109	Nov. 26	100⅝	July 7	25,116,000	Nov. 25, '13	65c	M	Homestake Mining	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
141⅛	120⅝	128⅞	Feb. 5	104¼	Aug. 1	109,296,000	Sep. 2, '13	2½	SA	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	100	108⅝	108⅞	105½	105½	126½	— 2½	106¼	107	900
21⅛	16⅝	19¼	Jan. 2	13⅞	Dec. 4	14,450,160	.....	..	..	Inspiration Consol. Copper	20	14⅞	14⅞	14	14⅛	17½	— ½	14⅝	14⅝	2,000
68⅜	52⅜	65⅜	Jan. 30	45	June 4	16,955,900	.....	..	..	Interboro.-Met. vo. tr. cfs.	100	60⅞	61	57⅝	58	59¾	— 2¼	58½	58½	15,450
89	85¼	87	Feb. 6	80	Oct. 17	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '13	2½	SA	Interborough-Metropol. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	.....
96½	95½	96	Jan. 8	90	Nov. 5	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '13	3	SA	Havana El. Ry., L. & P. pf	100	..	..	..	..	80	..	186	180	100
200	155	180	Jan. 11	150	May 19	4,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	2½	Q	Helme (G. W.) Co.	100	..	..	..	..	113	..	..	107	111
110	100½	113	Sep. 18	109	June 4	3,940,300	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	113	..	..	..

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the ninth day of December, 1913.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:	
Public securities, market value	$13,785,223.77
Other securities, market value	44,647,179.03
Real estate owned	2,569,662.46
Mortgages owned	558,680.27
Loans secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral	492,764.92
Loans secured by other collateral	65,904,167.01
Bills purchased not secured by collateral	11,263,659.84
Overdrafts	6,543.56
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers	13,267,076.14
Specie	11,960,731.56
Legal-tender notes and notes of national banks	1,272,410.00
Cash items	4,751,855.86
Other assets, viz.: Foreign exchange ..$37,016,773.80	
Accounts receivable	150,263.29
Accrued interest entered	486,511.35
Accrued interest not entered...	187,890.66
	37,841,439.10
Total	$208,321,393.82

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$10,000,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits	23,827,178.17
Unpaid dividends; reserved for taxes, etc., viz.: Unpaid dividends ..$72.00	
Reserve for taxes and expenses..	187,024.79
	187,096.79
Preferred deposits	17,786,354.17
Deposits not preferred	120,162,160.49
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	11,507,697.86
Total deposits	149,456,212.52
Other liabilities, viz.: Foreign accounts	$21,381,327.52
Officers' checks outstanding	2,109,628.59
Accrued interest entered	1,262,835.06
Accrued interest not entered	97,615.17
	24,850,996.34
Total	$208,321,393.82

Amount of investments held as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or as depositary of moneys deposited on order of the court, for which the trust company is liable because the same are not legal for savings banks, nor permitted by and by the respective instruments or words creating or defining the trusts, $296,545.40.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL, President, and W. C. EDWARDS, Treasurer, of Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, located and doing business at No. 140 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him designating the ninth day of December, 1913, as the date of which such report shall be made. I hereby certify that at the time when I signed my name hereto, the Notary Public whose name is attached to the certificate hereinbelow contained asked me the question, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and I replied, "I do."

ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL, President.

W. C. EDWARDS, Treasurer.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, WALTER E. SIMPSON, a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that on the 13th day of December, 1913, there appeared before me ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL, Pres., whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and, at the time when he signed such statement, I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied, "I do."

WALTER E. SIMPSON,

Notary Public New York Co., No. 116.
New York Register's Office No. 4,037.
Term expires March 30, 1914.

[Seal of Notary.]

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, WALTER E. SIMPSON, a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that on the 13th day of December, 1913, there appeared before me W. C. EDWARDS, Treasurer, whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and, at the time when he signed such statement, I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied, "I do."

WALTER E. SIMPSON,

Notary Public New York Co., No. 116.
New York Register's Office No. 4,037.
Term expires March 30, 1914.

[Seal of Notary.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

MUTUAL ALLIANCE TRUST CO.

at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1913:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:	
Public securities, market value	$965,000.00
Other securities, market value	10,000.00
Real estate owned	100,000.00
Mortgages owned	22,500.00
Loans secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral	$0,711.66
Loans secured by other collateral	2,804,981.83
Bills purchased not secured by collateral	3,708,494.06
Overdrafts	458.05
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers	1,162,412.79
Specie	757,680.66
Legal tender notes and notes of national banks	161,140.00
Cash items	20,134.85
Accrued interest not entered..	10,554.67
Total	$9,904,068.60

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits	462,096.60
Reserved for taxes	6,750.00
Preferred deposits..	835,073.09
Deposits not pfd...	7,371,386.42
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	888,073.19
Total deposits	$8,344,532.70
Other liabilities, viz.: Mortgages on real estate owned...	$32,500.00
Unearned interest.	33,830.08
Accrued interest entered	18,063.47
Accrued interest not entered	5,695.76
	$90,068.31
Total	$9,904,068.60

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WEBB FLOYD, President, and H. A. CLINKUNBROOMER, Treasurer, of Mutual Alliance Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 35 Wall Street, 266-268 Grand Street, and 116th Street and Lenox Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him, designating the 9th day of December, 1913, as the date of which such report shall be made. I hereby certify that, at the time when I signed my name hereto, the Notary Public whose name is attached to the certificate hereinbelow contained asked me the question, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and I replied, "I do."

WEBB FLOYD, President.

H. A. CLINKUNBROOMER, Treasurer.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, CHAS. J. JUSTER, a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that, on the 13th day of December, 1913, there appeared before me Webb Floyd, whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and, at the time when he signed such statement, I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied, "I do."

[Seal of Notary.] CHAS. J. JUSTER,

Notary Public Queens County. Certificate filed in New York County No. 9, New York County Register's No. 5044. Commission expires March 30, 1915.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, CHAS. J. JUSTER a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that on the 13th day of December, 1913, there appeared before me H. A. Clinkunbroomer, whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and, at the time when he signed such statement, I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?", and he replied, "I do."

[Seal of Notary.] CHAS. J. JUSTER,

Notary Public Queens County. Certificate filed in New York County No. 9, New York County Register's No. 5044. Commission expires March 30, 1915.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of Ash & Hellbronn, consisting of Charles K. Ash and Albert Hellbronn, formerly conducting a general department store at 53rd Street and Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 7th, 1913.

CHAS. K. ASH, 656 54rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1913:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:	
Public securities, market value	$1,582,810.00
Other securities, market value	3,649,583.39
Real estate owned	516,661.75
Mortgages owned	903,409.43
Loans secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral	317,460.58
Loans secured by other collateral	8,674,527.41
Bills purchased not secured by collateral	2,571,454.81
Overdrafts	166.62
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers	5,630,816.56
Specie	1,823,891.40
Legal-tender notes and notes of national banks	314,500.00
Other assets, viz.: Advanced to trusts, etc.	$10,698.23
Furniture and fixtures	45,000.00
Accrued interest entered	167,485.06
Accrued interest not entered	25,031.69
	248,214.98
Total	$25,632,996.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits	1,598,767.82
Unpaid dividends; reserved for taxes, etc., viz: Reserved for taxes, etc.	15,016.66
Preferred deposits..	$3,254,034.76
Deposits not preferred	15,924,985.91
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	3,180,010.08
Total deposits	22,359,030.69
Other liabilities, viz.: Officers' checks outstanding	$8,189.03
Items held in suspense	21,499.98
Accrued interest entered	120,755.60
Accrued interest not entered	11,787.65
	157,182.26
Total	$25,632,996.93

SAVINGS BANKS.

ESTABLISHED 1827
CORNER PIERREPONT AND CLINTON STREETS.

Brooklyn Savings Bank

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF

4 PER CENT PER ANNUM

will be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1914 (payable on and after Jan. 20th), on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President.
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller.
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier.
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

(INCORPORATED 1833)
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St., New York
TWO-RATE INTEREST-DIVIDEND
SIX MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1913.

On all sums from $ to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the time of such dividend

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of

THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT.

per annum, on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000, payable on and after JANUARY 15, 1914.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1, 1914.

JAMES J. QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM,

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS

74 and 76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1913.

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19th, 1914.

DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON B. BECKET, Secretary.

New York, Dec. 16th, 1913.

NOTICE.

Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1914, will draw interest from January 1st, BUT IN FUTURE there will be no time allowance, and to draw interest from April 1st, or July 1st, or October 1st, or January 1st, deposits must be made on or before the last day of the previous month.

Maiden Lane Savings Bank

170 Broadway, cor. Maiden Lane.
Has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of

4% per annum

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st. Deposits received from 9 A. M. to 3:30 P. M., including Saturdays.

J. Heynen, Sec'y. F. A. Ringler, Pres.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK.
New York, December 2, 1913.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held in the Banking Rooms, No. 253 Broadway, Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon, January 10th, 1914, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 14th, 1914.

HARRY E. WARD, Cashier.

The Citizens Central National Bank of New York.
New York, December 12, 1913.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 320 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 13, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

Office of the American Coal Company of Allegany County.
No. 1 Broadway, New York, Dec. 4th, 1913.

The annual election for Directors of The American Coal Company of Allegany County (New Jersey) will be held at the Company's office, No. 83 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., on Friday, the 26th of December, 1913, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will not be closed

H. B. WALBRIDGE, Sec'y.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
New York, December 11, 1913.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, December 13, 1913.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of MERCHANTS SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY will be held at 60 Broadway on Friday, December 19th, 1913, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of approving the sale of the vaults of the Company and their appurtenances, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

TYLER BULL, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL NASSAU BANK OF NEW YORK.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Nassau Bank of New York, to elect Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 13, 1914. Polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.

ARTHUR W. GILBART, Cashier.

New York, December 10, 1913.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors of the MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	High.	Low.	May.	Low.
Dec. 8			99⅝	98⅞
Dec. 9			99¼	98⅞
Dec. 10			99⅝	98⅞
Dec. 11			99⅝	99¼
Dec. 12			99¼	98⅞
Dec. 13			99⅝	99¼
Week's range			99½	98⅞

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Dec. 8	88⅜	88	92⅝	91⅜	89⅛	88⅞
Dec. 9	88⅜	88	92¼	91⅜	89⅛	88⅞
Dec. 10	88⅞	88⅜	92½	91⅞	89⅜	88⅞
Dec. 11	89⅛	88⅞	92⅝	92⅛	89½	89⅛
Dec. 12	89⅛	88¼	92⅛	91⅝	89	88⅞
Dec. 13	89⅛	89	92⅝	92⅛	89⅜	89
Week's range	89⅛	88	92⅝	91⅝	89⅛	88⅝

CORN.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Dec. 8	.72	71	70⅜	70	69½	
Dec. 9	.71	70⅜	70⅜	70	69⅝	69⅜
Dec. 10	70⅜	70⅛	70⅜	69⅝	69⅝	69⅜
Dec. 11	71⅛	70⅛	70½	69⅞	69⅞	69⅛
Dec. 12	70⅜	69⅛	69⅝	69⅛	69⅛	69
Dec. 13	70	69⅛	70	69⅜	69⅛	69
Week's range	.72	69⅛	71	69⅜	70	69

OATS.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Dec. 8	40⅜	39⅛	43⅛	42⅜	42⅛	42
Dec. 9	39⅞	39⅛	42⅜	42⅛	42	41⅞
Dec. 10	39⅞	39⅜	42⅜	42⅛	41⅞	41⅝
Dec. 11	39⅞	39⅛	42⅜	42⅛	41⅞	41⅝
Dec. 12	39⅜	39⅛	42⅜	42	41⅛	41⅛
Dec. 13	39⅜	39⅛	42⅜	41⅜	41⅛	41
Week's range	40⅜	39⅛	43⅛	41⅜	42⅛	41

Provisions.

LARD.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Dec. 8	10.82	10.77	11.12	11.07
Dec. 9	10.75	10.72	11.07	11.05
Dec. 10	10.85	10.72	11.17	11.02
Dec. 11	10.85	10.77	11.17	11.10
Dec. 13	10.77	10.75	11.10	11.05
Dec. 13	10.77	10.75	11.07	11.05
Week's range	10.85	10.72	11.17	11.02

RIBS.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Dec. 8	10.97	10.97	11.27	11.17
Dec. 9	10.95	10.95	11.20	11.17
Dec. 10	11.15	10.95	11.32	11.15
Dec. 11	11.15	11.02	11.35	11.25
Dec. 12	10.95	10.95	11.22	11.17
Dec. 13	10.95	10.92	11.20	11.15
Week's range	11.15	10.92	11.35	11.15

PORK.

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Dec. 8	21.05	20.90	21.17	21.02
Dec. 9	20.95	20.87	21.07	20.95
Dec. 10	21.20	20.77	21.27	20.92
Dec. 11	21.22	21.10	21.27	21.12
Dec. 12	21.00	21.00	21.10	21.02
Dec. 13			21.05	20.95
Week's range	21.22	20.77	21.27	20.92

COTTON.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Dec. 8	13.09	13.00	13.00	12.90	12.93	12.85
Dec. 9	13.17	13.03	13.09	12.96	13.01	12.88
Dec. 10	13.12	13.05	13.06	12.98	12.98	12.91
Dec. 11	13.09	13.02	13.02	12.96	12.95	12.89
Dec. 12	13.17	12.90	13.13	12.89	13.07	12.82
Dec. 13	13.14	12.90	13.10	12.89	13.04	12.85
Week's range	13.17	12.90	13.13	12.89	13.07	12.82

DIVIDENDS.

THE CENTURY BANK of the City of New York,

Fifth Avenue and 20th St., New York City.

December 10th, 1913.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of Two Per Cent, free of tax, upon the new stock of this bank was declared and will be paid January 2d, 1914, to the holders of record thereof on the books of the bank at the close of business on the 24th day of December, 1913.

The transfer books of and for such stock will be closed on December 24th, 1913, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened January 2d, 1914, at ten o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. H. DEVLIN, Cashier.

MUTUAL FILM CORPORATION Common Dividend No. 8

The eighth monthly dividend of ½% upon the common capital stock of this corporation, and an extra dividend of ½% on common stock, have been declared payable on December 15, 1913, to stockholders of record December 10, 1913.

Dated December 10, 1913.

CHARLES J. HITE, Treasurer.

J. I. CASE THRESHING M CHIN: COMPANY

(Incorporated)

Racine, Wis., U. S. A., December 4, 1913.

A regular quarter-yearly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) upon the outstanding PREFERRED STOCK of this Company has been declared, payable on Thursday, January 1, 1914, to the holders of preferred stock of record at the close of business Tuesday, December 16, 1913, and

On January 2, 1914, the Voting Trustees for the holders of PREFERRED STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES will be prepared to distribute the above dividend when received by them, among such holders entitled thereto whose names appear of record on their books at the close of business Tuesday, December 16, 1913.

RICHARD T. ROBINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
W. S. BARSTOW & COMPANY, Inc.
50 Pine Street, New York.
Engineers—Managers

THE GENERAL GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

New York, November 26, 1913.

The Board of Directors of The General Gas & Electric Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent on its preferred stock, payable January 2, 1914, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., December 20, 1913.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at 3 P. M., December 20, 1913, and reopen at 10:00 A. M., January 3, 1914.

O. CLEMENT SWENSON, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

A Quarterly Dividend of

$2.50 per share on the Common Stock

of this company has this day been declared. Payable at the Treasurer's office, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on January 2, 1914, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M Monday, December 1, 1913. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend.

Stockholders who have not already done so are urgently requested to file dividend mailing orders with the undersigned, from whom blank forms may be had upon application

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., November 19, 1913

THE MUTUAL BANK,
49-51 West 33d Street, New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank held December 11th, 1913, a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable January 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record December 22d, 1913. Transfer books to close December 23d, 1913, and reopen January 2d, 1914.

HUGH N. KIRKLAND,
Vice President and Cashier.

HUDSON TRUST COMPANY,
BROADWAY AND THIRTY-NINTH ST.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held Friday, Dec. 5, 1913, a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company was declared, payable Jan. 2, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 20, 1913.

The Transfer Books will be closed Dec. 20, 1913, at 3 P. M., and reopened Jan. 2, 1914, at 10 A. M.

RICHARD A. PURDY,
Secretary.

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY
BOSTON
Preferred Dividend Notice

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable January 1, 1914, to preferred stockholders of record December 25, 1913. Checks will be mailed WINFIELD S SMYTH, Treasurer.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
Notice of Dividend on Preferred Stock.

The fourth installment of 1¼ Per Cent. of the Five Per Cent. Dividend which was declared upon the preferred stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation on March 15, 1910, is payable on January 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Dec. 15, 1913.

B. H. JONES, Secretary.

Dated Dec. 1, 1913.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
25 Broad Street, New York.
November 21, 1913.

The Directors have this day declared, out of the profits of 1913, an extra dividend of five per cent. (5%) upon the Common stock of the Company, payable on and after February 2, 1914, to Common stockholders of record at the close of business on December 31, 1913.

LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER CO.,
No. 149 Broadway, New York, Nov. 28, 1913.

The Board of Directors of the Virginia Railway & Power Company has this day declared a dividend of 2½%, equal to $2.50 per share, on the preferred stock of said Company, payable on January 21st, 1914, to the preferred stockholders of record on December 24th, 1913. The transfer books will not be closed. Dividend cheques will be mailed.

G. B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

"Spug" Movement Spreading.

That the "Spug" movement is spreading is shown by the fact that a number of San Francisco department stores have issued orders that there shall be no departmental Christmas giving among their employes this year. The heads of these stores have ruled that no clerks or salespeople shall contribute to funds to buy presents for department heads, and that no department managers or assistants shall accept gifts from their subordinates. According to Women's Wear, friends of the "Spug" movement contend that this is the only way to effectually curb the obnoxious practice of permitting employes who can ill-afford remembrances to their immediate friends to be virtually coerced into contributing to buy gifts for persons who should not and frequently do not, expect such gifts.

***

New Ruling on Trunks..

The Traffic Bureau of the Merchants' Association has just obtained from the Official Classification Committee its consent to accept salesmen's sample trunks by freight, without their being wired or crated, provided they are sealed in such a way as to prevent the trunks being opened without the seals being broken. The refusal of the railroads to accept these shipments in the past without being wired or crated has resulted from the fact that it was easy to obtain duplicate keys and rob the packages without the railroads being able to discover that the robbery had occurred. The proposal of the association to seal such trunks so as to prevent opening without detection, which has been accepted by the railroads, will greatly assist the traveling salesman, who has heretofore lost much time and been put to considerable expense in wiring or crating his trunks, according to the association's weekly bulletin.

***

A Specially Marked Sale?

The following story is told by a salesman who represents a tobacco importing house in this vicinity. One of his customers was a Cuban who had recently come to New York, and who was manufacturing seed and Havana cigars: "I sold this man a bale of Sumatra tobacco, and after the expiration of a few weeks made a return visit to the factory to ascertain if the Cuban needed any more. He needed it, and was so well pleased with the first bale that he wanted another exactly like it. The Cuban's English was not fluent, and I had great difficulty in talking with him, so I offered to send him samples. He thought that he would not be able to tell much by the samples, and insisted on having another bale marked exactly like the first. When I asked him if he had the wrappings from the bale, he gathered them up from a corner of the room and triumphantly pointed to the marking, which read: 'Use No Hooks.'"

***

New Letter Opener.

A Syracuse concern is marketing a new letter opener that is said to eliminate the possibilit of injury to inclosures. Office Appliances describes it as follows: "The base is made of aluminum, which reduces the weight of the machine. The cutting cylinder has a worm-like shallow channel, and the upper knife edge of the channel coacts with the inner upper edge of the cutter plate when a lever is pulled forward. A feed roller above the cutter plate operates so as to present the envelope flat when it reaches the cylinder's cutting edge. The bearings have concealed brass boxes, which eliminate noise. The letter is inserted between the roller and the cutting plate, and the lever is brought down, cutting from the edge of the letter along its entire length, only one ten-thousandth of an inch. The cutter plate is made of tool steel, and is self-sharpening and self-adjusting in its action with the cutting cylinder. It is said that these machines will open envelopes at the rate of from forty to sixty a minute."

***

How to Approach Prospects.

How the salesman should differentiate in his approach between the three temperamental types of men, the nervous, sanguine, and phlegmatic, was the subject of a talk given recently to a class in business efficiency and salesmanship in Boston. "The nervous type," said the speaker, "would become impatient if handled in a dilatory or long-winded manner. His brain is active, and every idea you give him will breed a dozen more instantly. It is necessary to make your approach brisk, businesslike and forceful. The sanguine type must be carried along by short easy stages. Being fond of companionship and comfort, it is necessary for the salesman to interest him along these lines. The phlegmatic type is more difficult to approach, for he lets you talk and listens himself. As he is logical and practical, the salesman must know his goods and all that pertains thereto. This type of man will remember the arguments used, and should there be a difference in statements, he will remember it and hold it against you, thus making the sale more difficult."

***

Yarns and Knit Goods.

The situation in cotton knitting yarns is deserving of special study, particularly by those whose business is largely founded on the yarn market. During October and November Southern frame spun yarns on cones sold at the highest prices in three years. Early in November cotton began a gradual decline, and prices at which certain mills opened and sold their product for next Fall are said to have been based on the expectation of a sympathetic decline in yarns. Those who have watched the market, according to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, have heard low prices quoted on the coarser counts of frame spun yarns lately, which has been construed as a weakness in some quarters. Dealers who are in close touch with the situation say that such conclusions are false, and that the quiet of the present month in no way undermines the general strength. The knitting industry has taken a better advance business than almost any other in the textile field, but in some cases this has been on a rather low price basis. For this reason knitters may hold back as long as possible, as their profits are to materialize only in event of obtaining low-priced materials.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF READING COMPANY.
Philadelphia, December 15, 1913.

The Board of Directors has declared from the net earnings a quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid on January 8, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business, December 23, 1913. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders with the Treasurer.

JAY V. HARE, Secretary.

STEWART MINING COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of 10% on the capital stock of the Company, payable December 29, 1913, to stockholders of record on December 15, 1913, at 3 P. M. Transfer books will be closed December 15, 1913, at 3 P. M., and reopened on December 26, 1913, at 10 A. M.

Dated December 10, 1913.

CAMPBELL CARRINGTON, Assistant Sec'y.

NEW YORK MOTION PICTURE CORPORATION.

The seventh monthly dividend of one per cent. upon the capital stock of this corporation, and an extra dividend of one per cent. thereon, have been declared payable on December 15, 1913, to stockholders of record at the opening of business on that day.

Dated New York, December 10, 1913.

CHARLES J. HITE, Treasurer.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY,
25 Broad St., New York, November 21, 1913.

A regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) will be paid January 2, 1914, to Preferred stockholders of record at 3 P. M., December 17, 1913.

LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

BROWN SHOE COMPANY, Inc.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared upon the preferred stock of this company, payable February 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business, January 24, 1914.

H. S. HUTCHINS, Treasurer.

BROWN SHOE COMPANY, Inc.

A dividend of one per cent. has been declared upon the common stock of this Company, payable February 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business, January 24, 1914.

H. S. HUTCHINS, Treasurer.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

American Auto Chassis Pay Full Duty When Imported.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has decided that in case an automobile is composed of an American-made chassis, and a foreign body, the completed car must pay the full duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem provided for in the Tariff act of 1909. The specific protest before the board was that of the General Motors Export Company of this city, which imported cars of American amid foreign construction.

The importers said that as the chassis were made in this country, and returned without being improved, they were exempt from the duty, and that the 45 per cent. tax applied only to the bodies built abroad. The board disagreed with this contention, and held further that the importers failed to comply with the regulations laid down by the Secretary of the Treasury governing American goods returned. Collector Malone's action in exacting full duty was affirmed.

The Surgical Supply Importing Company of New York failed in a contention for free entry on coils of catgut. Duty was taken at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the act of 1909, for catgut of violin quality. Free entry was claimed under Paragraph 520, as unmanufactured catgut. The importers testified that the article in controversy was for use in surgical operations, but the Government maintained that the gut was also used for musical instruments. The board held that if the contention of the importers was sustained, they could readily import catgut for use in surgery, and then sell the article for strings for musical instruments.

BONDING NOT PRACTICABLE.

Cigar Manufacturer Censured Plan After Interview with Official.

Marcelino Perez of Marcelino Perez & Co. does not believe that manufacturing cigars in bond, as provided for under the new tariff, is practicable. In order to ascertain exactly what would be necessary to convert the Perez establishment into a bonded factory Stephen Duryea, Superintendent of Bonded Warehouses, last week inspected the premises, the process of manufacture, and the material used.

According to The Tobacco Leaf, after the inspection Mr. Perez said in part: "I regard the plan of manufacturing clear Havana cigars in bond as impracticable and unbusinesslike. The first and most obnoxious feature is that the stock and material in process of manufacture at the time of bonding must be practically wasted.

"The Superintendent explained that I would be obliged to pay an inspector $1,600 a year, with from $200 to $400 additional for a substitute if the regular Inspector were on a vacation or ill. I also learned that my factory could not be opened until 8 o'clock in the morning and that it would be closed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and also that it would be closed for an hour at noon, during which time no person could enter or leave the premises. He also explained that it would be necessary to provide all doors with Government locks and to protect all windows having fire escapes with iron screens. The two most insurmountable obstacles, however, are the sacrificing of stock and the limit placed on working hours.

"Not only the manufacturer, but also the jobber, retailer, and consumer would suffer from the impracticability and loss of efficiency which manufacturing in bond, under the present ruling, would entail."

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

The foreign commerce of Portugal, which for administrative and statistical purposes includes the Azores and Madeira, amounted to $161,568,000 in 1912, compared with $148,108,000 in 1911.

According to the annual report of the Nitrate Propaganda Association, the total product of nitrate of soda in Chile in 1912 was 2,855,959 short tons, an increase of 71,598 tons over the previous year.

Six diamond mines are now registered in the Department of Rocha, Uruguay. The Consolidated Gold Mines of San Gregorio, Department of Rivera, report a deficit of $24,882 for the year just completed.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

Better ordering has been noted recently on staple serges in the local dress goods market, especially on the cheaper grades. Selling agents handling higher grade serges are expecting better business in the near future.

The vogue of fur trimming is reflected in many of the higher priced coats for children this season. In some cases collars and cuffs are edged with narrow fur bands, while in others these parts are made entirely of fur.

The featured veilings for the current season show a tendency to avoid heavy effects and to incline to small motifs or light run effects.

AUCTION SALES

PULITZER PUBLISHING COMPANY.
NOTICE OF RECEIVER'S SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned receiver will sell at public auction on Monday, December 22, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock at the office of Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, New York City, all the office furniture and other tangible property of Pulitzer Publishing Company, bankrupt, and the business and good will of the magazine or periodical known as "The Welcome Guest," published by the said bankrupt.

Dated New York, December 15, 1913.
HENRY V. POOR, Receiver,
54 Wall St., N. Y. C.

Merchandise.

1,000 Pieces
WOOLENS

DISKS TO PROTECT AUTOS AT TRACKS

New Grade-Crossing Signal to be Tried in New Jersey—Tokio Streets Dangerous.

As a solution, at least in part, of the grade crossing danger to motor and other vehicles, the Central Railroad of New Jersey has notified the Board of Public Utility Commissioners of that State that it proposes a change in the signaling systems at crossings. A large red disk bearing the word "stop" in white letters is to be shown by the crossing watchmen hereafter instead of the customary white flag. Red lights of a special design will be used at night. The proposed change is said to be due to a recent accident due to the fact that an approaching motorist mistook the waving of a white flag, which was a signal for an oncoming train to proceed, for a signal to him that the crossing was clear. In the accident in question the road approached the tracks with a curve and the motorist, rounding this bend and seeing a white flag waving, quite naturally supposed it meant for him to cross.

***

Apparently, it is far safer to drive an automobile both from the motorist's and the pedestrian's point of view in London than in Tokio. Jidosha, a Japanese publication, gives the following comparison of accidents in the two cities from March to December of last year:

LONDON.	
Electric cars	20
Private motor cars	109
Motor buses	143
Taxicabs	29
Horse-drawn carts	124
Motor cycles	50
Bicycles	16
Total number of accidents	500

TOKIO.	
Electric cars	1,433
Automobiles	157
Horse-drawn vehicles	240
Nigiruma	199
Jinrikisha	74
Bicycles	548
Total number of accidents	2,651

The comparative peril of Tokio streets is brought home when one realizes that London has three times the population of the Japanese city, but shows only about 19 per cent. of the accidents. The 231 accidents from motor cars in London came from an automobile registration of 80,000 cars, while the 157 accidents of this kind in Tokio were attributable to less than 500 machines.

The total number of automobile accidents in Boston during the last year, as compiled by the Massachusetts Highway Commission, was 5,026. In these mishaps 186 persons were killed and 2,923 injured.

***

According to a report issued last week by Connecticut's Secretary of State, the trunk highways of that Commonwealth will benefit to the extent of $400,000 through the receipts from automobile registrations for 1913.

***

"Automobile Row" heard last week that a new, glareless automobile headlight, in which the light beam was cut off by lenses so that its top was never more than four feet above the ground, had been invented by Joseph T. Roffy and would be put on the market by the Roffy-Grace Corporation. The "Row" was also discussing the formation of the Saxon Motor Company in Detroit to build a new light car, not a cyclecar, to sell for less than $400. The directors of the company are Hugh Chalmers, Lee Counselman G. W. Dunham, H. W. Ford, C. A. Pfeffer, C. A. Woodruff, H. H. Pinney, C. C. Hinkley, and Percy Owen. Mr. Ford is President and General Manager. The car is to have a four-cylinder motor of 2¾ by 4 inch dimensions, thermo-syphon cooling, sliding gear transmission, dry plate clutch, left drive, and centre control. It will carry a two-passenger body of the streamline type.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

Gedney Farm Hotel
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
THE IDEAL SUBURBAN HOTEL.
Special Winter rates. Booklet on request.
J. A. SHERRARD, Proprietor.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim
Atlantic City, N. J. Josiah White & Sons Company

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

The Laurel House
of Lakewood
Golf—complete facilities for the entertainment of motor parties. Trap shooting; open handicap events weekly.
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
C. V. MURPHY, Assistant Manager.

Modern hotel with a home-like atmosphere.
E. E. SPANGENBERG, Manager.

WEST VIRGINIA—White Sulphur Springs

A EUROPEAN CURE
Without Going to Europe
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA.
"THE GREENBRIER"
The World's Most Luxurious Resort Hotel
EUROPEAN PLAN
"OPEN ALL THE YEAR."
The new bath establishment excels anything in America, having every modern appliance.
FRED STERRY, Managing Director.
J. H. SLOCUM, Manager.
BOOKING { New York—The Plaza.
OFFICES { Boston—Copley Plaza.

GEORGIA—Augusta.

HAMPTON TERRACE
WINTER HOTEL AND RESORT
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
18 hole golf course; automobile roads.
OPENS JANUARY 14.
For reservations address
Georgian Terrace, Atlanta, Georgia.
Also Room 1,704, 303 5th Ave., N. Y.

Success in Advertising

The Gresham Selling and Buying Agency, 123 Liberty Street, New York City, says: "We take pleasure in saying to The New York Times that results from our advertising in your want columns have been most satisfactory, not only as to number of replies, but also the nature of the same. Our advertising extends throughout the United States, and we have found The New York Times one of the very best, and shall continue to use it upon all occasions."

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward and Rogers, JJ.—Court opens in Room 124, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. 108—McWilliams v. Bangor. 112—Anglo-Am Bank v. McCleary. 115—Howard v. City of N Y. 95—Standard Electric v. Manhattan Co. 200—New Jersey Portland Cement Co v. Freeman. 86—Huntley v. Empire Eng Corp. 119—Hasler v. West India S S Co. 120—Nashville Interurban Ry. v. Barnum. 122—Wober Elec Co v. Nat Gas & Elec Fixture Co. 123—Weber Elec Co v. Nat Gas & Elec Fixture Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Hand, J.—Court opens in Room 47, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. (See footnote.) Equity calendar—92—Joel v. Otten. 100½—Richmond Hosiery Mills v. Julius Kayser & Co. 103—Pearson v. Hughes. 62—Thacher v. Roessler & H Chemical Co. 67—Garrison v. Eagle Wagon Works. 81—Louis Amberg & Son v. Ungar. 86—Coca Cola Co v. Williamsburgh Stopper Co. 81—Coca Cola Co., Wittemann Bros. 89—Great E Tel Co v. Hubbell. 106—Hildreth v. Auerbach. 108—Bruce v. Bermuda & A S S Co. 123—Bertini v. Greenwich Bank 124—Bassett v. Pommerich. 125—Hill v. Whalen & Marlett. 140—Du Boise S Lamp Co v. Gray & Davis. 141—Corrugated Paper P Co v. Paper Working Machine Co. 142—Mygatt v. Schaffer. 143—Mygatt v. Schaffer. 144—The above causes must be tried when reached or go to the foot of the General Calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Mayer, J.—Court opens in Room 43, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. 152—Levy v. Canadian Bronze Co. 173—Haas v. Stewart. 178—Lichtenstein v. Nor Brit & Merc Ins Co. 179—Lichtenstein v. Liver & Lon & Globe Ins Co. 180—Lichtenstein v. Sun Ins Co. 181—Lichtenstein v. Norwich Union Ins. 182—Lichtenstein v. Northern Assur Co. 183—Lichtenstein v. Royal Ins Co. 166—Merrick v. County of Putnam. 170—Miller v. Third Av R R. 64—Zimmerman v. Swiss Bank. 149—Calamsky v. Lehigh Valley R R. 96—Stewart v. N Y N H & H R R. 171—Hughes v. N Y O & W R R. 45—Brennen v. Lehigh Valley R R. 187—Tanner v. Seaboard Nat Bank. 190—United States v. Rosenthal. 193—Robinson v. Johnson. 194—United States v. Marshall. 196—Cauble v. Central Vermont R R. 71—Barnes v. Fireman's Fund Ins Co. 103—Pearsall v. Penn R R. 151—United States v. Cahill. 20—Munroe v. Trenton Oil Cloth Co. 200—Banner Rubber Co v. Rubinsky. 11 —Groesbeck v. Duff Co. 108—Brothers Lidgerwood Mfg Co. 160—Halstead v. N Y, N H & H R R. 165—Clarke v. N Y, N H & H R R. 9—Harned v. Int Mag Co. 320—Sykes v. Agrati. 161 —Fontana Wine Door Co v. Yale & Towne. 145—United States v. 5 Bales of Silk. 124—Meyer v. N Y, N H & H R R. 147—Seaman v. N Y, N H & H R R. 124—Carey v. G W Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. 156—Valentine v. Internat Merc Mar Co. 332—Wallin v. N Y, N H & H R R. 324—Sitterfield v. Welpen. 126—White v. Stewart. 338—Assets Collection Co v. Barnes, King Develop Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. Court opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 53—Merritt & C. D & W Co v. SS Nantucket. 51—H R L'tge Co v. Erie Lighter 119. 99—Bushholz-Hill Co v. barge Smedley, &c. 100—Irish Bros v. barge Smedley, &c. 145—Red Star Tow Co v. tug Bridge Irving T. 44—N Y C & H R R R v. Tug Transfer 11. 48—N Y & N H R R v. tug C M Depew. 89—McGahan Sugar Ref Co v. SS Julia Luckenbach. 88—Union Ferry Co v. lighter Gen G M Sorrell. 118—Stoffegen v. Prince Line. 14—Star Cont Co v. tug C N Kimpland. 49—Dailey v. Tugs Transfer 23, Syosset, Fields and Tug Winnie. 83 —Howell v. Goodwin Sand and Gravel Co 109—Willcox v. Am Smelt and Refg Co. 24—Habanetz v. Ham-Amer Line. 50—United States v. tug Anna W. Stevenson. 75—Lighter Gen G M Sorrell. 78—Knickerbocker Ice Co v. Ferryboat Maine, &c. 79—B'klyn & Man Ferry Co v. tug Powerful, &c. 98—Saville v. yacht Osceola. 103—Crescent Sand & Gravel Co v. steamer Thurston. 109—S & R R v. Penn R R. 116—Rugge v. tug Roselle. 119—Cohen v. barge Josephine. 120—Penn R R v. tug Resolute. 123—Gildersleeve v. tug Bill Sparks. 124—Evans v. Patterson. 34—Bauer v. McCarthy. 35—Holland v. Holland. 36—Lipkowitz v. Union Bank of Bklyn. 37—Matter of Dolan. 38—Malkin v. Mayer, &c. 28—Silberstein v. Anable. 29—Slaviz v. Atwell Cont & Const Co. 30—Carby Commission Co v. Gillian. 31—Jamaica Water Supply Co v. Drummond. 32—Schuman v. Shuman. 33—Degruchie

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Local and Suburban Realty Offerings in the Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Henry Brady.

Grand St, 238-260, n s ,100 ft w of Forsyth St, 49.5x75, two six-story lofts and storage buildings; also 2d Av, 174, n e corner of 11th St, 25.9x100, four-story office building and five-story tenement and stores; Willy Rieser against Joe h Weinstein et al.; Winthrop & S., attorneys; Outerbridge Horsey, referee; due, $3,781.08; taxes, &c., $184.50; subject to two prior mortgages aggregating $103,000.

Manhattan Av, 386, e s, 27.11 ft n of 116th St, 36.3x82, five-story tenement; C. G. Chapin against C. E. Jones et al.; J. H. Judge, attorney; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $31,787.46; taxes, &c., $128.07.

AT 3,208 3D AV.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

110 lots on Jerome Av, Mosholu Parkway South, Van Cortlandt Park South, Gun Hill Road, East 210th St, Gates, Knox and Kossuth Places, and De Kalb Av.; four actions against Meyer Gatling Investing Co. et al.; Stimson & W., attorneys; William Klein, referee.

By H. J. Phillips.

Monoghan Av, e s, 375 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100, Eastchester; J. S. Wilson against John Muller et al.; J. C. Higgins, attorneys; Ezekial Fixman, referee; due, $3,654.28; taxes, &c., $190.15.

By Henry Brady.

228th St, East, n s, 155 ft w of Paulding Av, 25x114; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Adam Renz, Jr., had on Nov. 26, 1912, or since; P. H. Gregory, attorney.

Real Estate

Manhattan—For Sale.

West Side.

43d St., west of 8th Av.—5-story 22-family house; ranges and boiler. Tobin, 453 W. 50th.

For Sale.—Newly furnished and decorated private dwelling, or unfurnished. 151 West 98th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

SLAUGHTER, 1,520 PRESIDENT ST.
Finest modern stone two-family; speak quick; brokers paid; inspect to-day; make offer on premises or see Gilbert Elliott, 44 Court St. (Brokers protected.)

CHESTER COURT ONE-FAMILY HOUSES, $7,750-$8,000; terms to suit; English stucco brick; Prospect Park Station, Brighton "L"; opp. 610 Flatbush Av. P. J. Collins, Builder.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Owing to business reverses, owner must dispose of his country residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; all modern improvements; 2½ acres on the north shore of Long Island; bargain; will also sell furniture. Owner, Room 47, 11 Wall St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

A big little six room semi-bungalow at Westfield, plot 75x100, new and modern, $4,275; $300 cash, $20 per month and interest; it is choice. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

$4,900 on easiest of terms buys a modern 6 room semi-bungalow in choice location Panwood; big rooms, steam heat, &c.; send for picture. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Mortgage Loans.

$125,000.—First mortgage, new apartment hotel, by owner to take up building loan; rents $15,000 per annum; appraised at $200,000. Room 1,325 Singer Building.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, &c. Chas. M. & Louis C. Clark, 15 Broad St.

Sacrifice $15,000 lot equity for $10,000 second mtge. A. N. Gitterman, Singer Bldg.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

70TH, 206 WEST.—Doctor's widow would let part or all, furnished or unfurnished, private house. Dematfitte.

To Let for Business Purposes.

357-9 East 32d Street, 50x175; five story and basement; suitable for factory, warehouse, garage, stable, &c. Adrian, 137 E. 34th St.

Store to let suitable for gentlemen's tailoring establishment. Apply St. Lorenz, Lexington Av. and 72d St.

47th St., 141 East.—Small loft, suitable light manufacturing, $15 to $22. Inquire Berlin Renting Agency, on premises.

Floors, offices and desk rooms to rent from $10 to $150. 1,544 B'way, at Times Square.

Lost

LOST—In taxi, Saturday evening, 5:30 P. M., from Hotel Woodstock to 67th St. to Vanderbilt Hotel, black silk bag, silver frame, containing English bank notes, keys, small wrist watch, leather strap, card with name; liberal reward. Cashier Vanderbilt Hotel.

LOST.—A gold watch, gold fob attached, with charm initialed "B. D. F.," between Bowling Green subway and Whitehall St., Friday morning. Liberal reward for return, Fidanque Bros. & Co., 15 Whitehall St., room 606.

LOST.—A diamond crescent pin, between the following places: Knickerbocker Hotel, Long Acre Theatre, Waldorf, and the Netherland; suitable reward will be paid for the return. Apply cashier Hotel Knickerbocker.

LOST—Silk fob, elk's tooth charm attached, engraved "Bronx Lodge 871," from 166th to 9th St. via 3d Av. "L," Friday morning; liberal reward for return. Write S. S., M 22 Times.

LOST.—Dec. 11th, gold bar pin with diamond centre, 2 sapphires, 2 rubies; probably in shopping district; liberal reward. Return apartment 8F, 622 West 141st St.

LOST—Gold mesh purse, with four $5 bills, in Central Park or 72, 76th Sts., on 5th Av., Thursday morning; reward. Mrs. E. B. Knowlton, 880 Park Av.

LOST.—Lady's Waltham watch, monogram H. L. J.; also fob with name Herbert Smith and N. R. C.; reward. Jaches, 95 Bay 31st St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Thursday, on 5th Av., between 59th and 86th Sts., large oval green malachite in old silver brooch; liberal reward. Holden, 7 East 44th St.

LOST.—Dec. 7, watch and pearl pendant, between 72d St. Subway and Carnegie Hall; liberal reward. D. Davis, 669 Beck St., Bronx.

LOST.—About Nov. 25 or 26, bar pin, containing 14 diamonds set in platinum. Liberal reward for return to E. Doherty, Plaza Hotel.

$100.00 REWARD
for diamond bar pin. (Tiffany make,) eleven diamonds, platinum set, lost Nov. 29 from Cafe de Paris and Empire Theatre to Hotel. Communicate with Mr. Vetter, Hotel Vanderbilt; no questions asked.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—LARGE SCOTCH COLLIE, WHITE MARKING AROUND NECK; LIBERAL REWARD FOR RETURN. MADAME DUCHENE, 121 EAST 83D ST.

LOST.—An old Irish terrier, answers to name of Pippo. Return to 30 West 10th St.; liberal reward. V. S.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Public Notices

I BEG TO ANNOUNCE TO THE PUBLIC and trade that I have taken over the shoe business formerly owned by Sol. Lebenstein, 1,334 5th Av., New York City, on Dec. 12.
HERMAN FRIEDITZ,
1,334 5th Av., New York.

Business Opportunities

Have had 15 years' experience in Spanish-speaking countries, managing large industrial, planting, merchandise, and transportation enterprises; best references; open for like position after Jan. 1, 1914, in Spanish-speaking country, where organization and good management is needed. Address Z 224 Times.

$10,000.—Desirable salaried position as housekeeper in new, modern apartment hotel; money secured by good real estate mortgage. Room 1,325 Singer Building.

Manufacturer desires to get in touch with reliable commission or jobbing house selling soda fountain supplies, &c. Address Manufacturer, T 58 Times.

A good opportunity for a partner; capital $10,000; established business, ladies' coats; excellent possibilities. Box M 7 Times.

Complete furnishings; good will; 7 high-class apartments; profit $100 month; all rented; price $2,500. 2907 Gramercy.

Wanted—Active partner in established business; particulars by interview only. Address M 23 Times.

Chemical or paint manufacturing business, (small) wanted. C 104 Times Downtown.

Real Estate

Real Estate for Exchange.

Exchange 100 lots, 215th, near Broadway, for apartments, lofts. Edwards, R. 1,002, 35 Nassau.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Don't Sign a Lease

UNTIL YOU HAVE INSPECTED

73 FIFTH AVE.

N. E. Corner 15th Street.

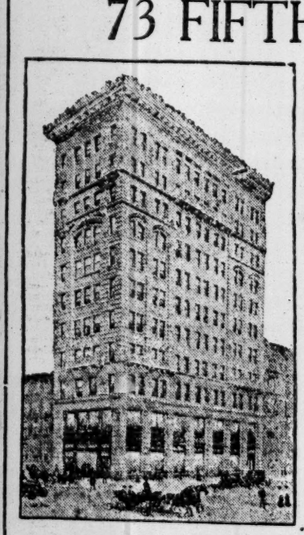
Unheard-of Bargain. A Reduction Brought About by Change in Ownership at Late Season.

40 Cents a Square ft.

Up to **60** Cents FOR HIGH-CLASS FIFTH AVE.

LOFTS

SUITABLE LIGHT MANUFACTURING OR SHOW ROOMS



Elegant Modern Building.
2 Passenger and 2 Freight Elevators.
Each Floor 6,000 sq. ft. Might divide.

APPLY PREMISES, OR TO YOUR OWN BROKER.
Or SEVENTY-THREE 5TH AVE. CO., Owner, 39th Floor, Metropolitan Tower—Tel. Gramercy 1244

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WILL MOVE YOU FREE

into a new seven-room, one-family, steam-heated brick house; $25 and $30; if you want to buy, will give you twenty years to pay; in built-up section of Brooklyn, on new subway. MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y., Room 65. Phone Cort. 3528.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIAL BARGAIN

House worth $8,500 can be purchased for $6,900 if taken at once. Excellent location. House in good repair. Liberal mortgage can remain. Apply at once—Oliver Hubbard Co., 18 South 3d Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Now Is the Time to Buy

For $5,000, on easy terms, I will sell 7-room up-to-date residence, also garage, on ½-acre plot. Locality is carefully restricted, house is well constructed and has all conveniences, such as steam heat, open fireplace, range in kitchen, laundry in stone cellar. See and be convinced. Will show property by appointment or will send photo and floor plans.

Address W. D. CALLAHAN,
P. O. Box 649, N. Y. City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Waumbek

955 West End Av., corner 107th St.
Choice seven and eight room apartments; largest rooms on west side; view of Drive. $1,400—$1,700. Concessions.
LEWIS M. THIERY,
Broadway, S. W. corner 107th St.

A FEW CHOICE LOFTS

In the centre of the
LACE & NECKWEAR TRADES,
99-101 Fifth Ave.,
Between 17th and 18th Streets.
Modern fireproof loft building.
Size 60 ft. x 90 ft. x 100 ft.
LOW RENTALS
Apply to agent on premises
Or your own broker.

FINE STORE, 50 x 100

Northeast corner Broome and Greene Sts. Very reasonable.
Apply LINCOLN BROS.,
12 Laight St.,
or any broker.

13 EAST 30TH STREET,

CLOSE TO 5TH AV.
STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET.
Steam heat, electric light; rent low.
Cruikshank Company, 141 B'way.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

3 Rooms and Bath $2.00 PER DAY or 66c per Room at 61-65 E. 59th St.

Same locality as the Plaza, Savoy and Netherlands.
Hotel Service
THE MANHANSET
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av, 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

The Burnham, 114-116 West 47th St., near Broadway, newly furnished throughout, one and two large rooms with kitchenette, gas, laundry, maid service included; all light; elevator, telephone service; immediate possession; $4-$15 weekly; respectable people only.

84TH ST., 269 WEST, Two Doors From Broadway; one and two large rooms suites, with kitchenette; gas, laundry, and maid service included; $2 to $7 weekly; immediate possession; also other apartments; inquire all day.

THE NEVADA,
70th St. and Broadway.
Seven light rooms, facing Broadway; exquisitely furnished; two baths, Apartment 3C, Phone 684 Columbus

34TH ST., 144 EAST.—One and two large rooms; newly furnished, with kitchenette, gas, maid service, laundry included; $2 to $7 weekly.

Comfortable furnished apartments, all sizes short or long leases, $75 per month and up. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 73d St.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished seven rooms, elevator apartment; piano, library; references. Apartment 23.

Living room, two bedrooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class apartment; immediate possession. Day, 210 West 108th St.

Attractively furnished, four rooms, housekeeping; $85.00 monthly. Apt. 52, 401 W. 118th St.

East Side.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Comfortable two and three rooms; bath, kitchenette; $35, $85.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Sublet until May, six rooms and bath, below 59th St., $90 monthly. Write S. M. Brown, 15 East 38th.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

240 West 15th St.—Light 5-room apartment, with all modern improvements; suitable for a doctor; rent $40. Inquire on premises. Phone Chelsea 5365.

203 WEST 94TH STREET.
Elevator apartments, six rooms; $60; ground floor; suitable for doctor, $50. Apply to janitor, on premises.

West 77th St., Manhattan Square Hotel.—Two rooms and bath; must sublet at once; big reduction. Address W. A. Rogers, Apartment 57.

47th St., 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment; heat, hot water; every convenience; moderate.

88TH 68 WEST.—Single apartment, 8 rooms, all improvements; moderate rent.

63D, 62 WEST.—Eight large rooms; all improvements; rent, $42.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-606 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

29TH, 38 EAST.—Comfortable rooms, adjoining bath; parlor dining room; excellent table.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Rooms, with board, table board; references.

63D ST., 28 EAST.—Second floor, corner room; southern exposure; excellent table.

71 IRVING PLACE.
ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM SUITABLE TWO; PRIVATE BATH; GRAMERCY PARK SECTION; EXCELLENT TABLE; ALSO SMALLER ROOMS.

West Side.

5TH AV, 46.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; steam; telephone; table guests.

7TH AV. 2,053. (123d.)—Sunny rooms; steam heated; homelike house; best board.

11TH, 23 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water; telephone; good table.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; excellent board; telephone.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Large room; heat; running water; two beds; good board; reasonabe.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths, electricity; excellent cooking; parlor dining.

61TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; exceptionally well appointed house; private bath; Southern cooking; desirable for paticular people.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive room; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated; reasonable; telephone.

71ST, 61 WEST.—Large room, third floor; table excellent; gentlemen preferred; all cars.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Exceptional board; double rooms; private baths; single rooms; reasonable.

72D, 121 WEST.—Handsome, large, small rooms; new furniture; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table; half block Subway, "L."

72D ST., 157 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, well-appointed house; references.

72D ST., 117 WEST.—Suite of rooms for adults; reasonable. Telephone Columbus 8986.

74TH, 121 WEST.—Medium and small rooms; near bath; excellent table; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—10th year; sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large rooms; home cooking; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

79TH, 162 WEST.—Handsome suite in first-class boarding house; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cheerful rooms; plenty heat; hot water; generous table; reference.

84TH ST., 56 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; desirable location; references; table guests accommodated.

86TH ST., 23 WEST.—Attractive single rooms, bath, connecting; board; table guests; high class.

90TH, 13 WEST.—Elegant private home; large, small rooms; excellent table; moderate.

94TH ST., 36 WEST.—Large room; excellent board; homelike surroundings; private house. Strauss.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Unusually attractive, large and small rooms; handsomely furnished; exclusive and quiet; private home; gentlemen only.

113TH.—Small room, excellent cuisine, fine surroundings; moderate. Inquire 560 West 113th.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large, front, southern rooms; unsurpassed table; quiet, efficient service.

123D, 519 WEST.—ACROPOLIS HOTEL; rooms, suite, or singly; good table board.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Rooms, heated, closets; with or without private bath; electricity.

149TH, 544 WEST, B'way Subway, "The Audubon."—Bright rooms, delicious meals, $3 to $12, one; $14 to $20, two; every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

A HOUSE
FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE
111 WEST 123D. INSPECTION INVITED.

Charming Winter Home.
Away from city and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean; very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents.
71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

CONVENT AV., 330.—Couple to share elegant rooms; excellent table; references.

THE HOUSE RICHARDS
106, 108, 110 West 80th St.—A satisfactory home for permanent refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests; reasonable.

WEST END AV., 879.—Corner room; excellent meals; 103d Subway; reasonable; reference.

Country Board.

New Jersey.

Attractive, large sunny rooms, modern conveniences, private baths, hot water heat, open fires; station auto; 42 minutes New York; elevation 350; booklet; telephone; $10-$14. Murray Hill Park, Murray Hill, N. J. (Adjoining Summit.)

ACCOMMODATE married couple in private family, with or without board; two rooms; southern exposure; beautiful location. Post, Grantwood, N. J.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

28TH, 109 EAST.—Large and small comfortable rooms for business men; subway; $2.50-$5.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Large double and two single rooms; refined private house; telephone; all conveniences; near Subway.

32D ST., 46 EAST, (Hotel St. Louis.)—$6 week; several rooms left; running hot and cold water, telephone, bath near; all outside rooms; newly furnished.

34TH, 56 EAST.—Large and small, comfortably furnished, clean rooms; $4 up.

34th St. 144 East.—One and two large rooms; newly furnished, with kitchenette, gas, maid service, laundry included; $2 to $7 weekly.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; sunny room, running water; breakfast optional; references.

45TH, 25 EAST.—Rooms with or without private baths; gentlemen; references.

49TH ST., 38 EAST.—Bright, pleasant rooms for gentlemen; quiet, refined neighborhood; references.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Excellent large, quiet room, with all conveniences; phone; references.

60TH ST., 41 EAST.—Large nicely furnished room to rent; gentleman only.

68TH, 239 EAST.—Most beautifully furnished rooms; all conveniences; also suitable for two; refined neighborhood. Phone Plaza 4753.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large, small, beautiful rooms; bath; steam; electricity; reasonable.

West Side.

5TH AV., 25.—Refined surroundings; medium sized, heated room; running water; breakfast.

9TH, 23 WEST.—Fine large room; bath connected; smaller rooms; references required.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, newly decorated, strictly clean, warm rooms. 6827 Chelsea.

23D ST., 423 WEST.—Furnished second floor, three desirable rooms, bath; electricity; all conveniences; reasonable. 'Phone 299 Chelsea.

36TH ST., 311 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms; renovated house.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small sunny room, adjoining bath; bachelors; references required.

47TH ST., 31 WEST.—Splendid room, private bath, electricity, steam, elevator; select house.

48TH, 130 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; well-kept house; bath; telephone; breakfast if desired.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room, adjoining bath; modern conveniences.

50TH ST., 65 WEST.—Comfortable large room; hot, cold water; telephone.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large, newly decorated room; southern exposure; also single room; every convenience.

55TH ST., 103 WEST.—Attractive room in private apartment; refined surroundings; reasonable. Tappan.

56TH ST., 63 WEST.—Steam-heated, sunny room; suite; private bath; meals optional.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; steam heat; board optional; references.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Handsome large room; private bath, electric lights; reference. 2303 Columbus.

62D ST., 46 WEST.—Newly furnished connecting bed and sitting room; all conveniences; in small private family. Roderburg. Phone Columbus 5928.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; telephone, reference.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Large, comfortable, handsome rooms, with, without private bath; references.

70TH ST., 136 WEST.—Large, comfortable, quiet room; running water; surroundings refined; references; $10.

70TH, 146 WEST.—Comfortable room, bath, private house; references; permanent.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second-story room; private bath; steam heat; room telephone.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, well heated; every convenience.

71ST, 165 WEST, (off Broadway.)—Immaculately clean large and small rooms; continuous hot water; cozy home for refined business people; telephone.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished front, suitable two, $6. Telephone 9087 Columbus.

72D, 123 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, near Subway, "L"; references, reasonable.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Beautiful large, medium rooms; one or two; telephone; reference.

75TH ST., 102 WEST.—Beautiful room; high-class elevator apartment; gentlemen; reasonable. Tracy.

75TH, 226 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Exclusive, beautiful, sunny rooms; suites, single; phone; subway Salvin.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Back parlor; medium and small room; board optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 179 WEST.—Outside single, double rooms; suite; reasonable; breakfast; telephone. Wanamaker.

76TH ST., 244 WEST.—Private house; large, attractive front room; board optional; references.

76TH, 303 WEST.—Room; bath; electricity; parquet floors; private house; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; references; reasonable; gentleman.

77TH ST., 150 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also small room; references.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, adjoining bath; suitable one, two gentlemen.

79TH, 139 WEST.—Large back parlor, extension, private house, references, gentlemen.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Two delightful, sunny rooms; private bath; single, en suite; Subway; kitchenette; privileges; reasonable; small room.

80TH ST., 126 WEST.—One small room, southern exposure, every convenience; references.

81ST, WEST.—Attractive two-room suite, adjoining bath, in private apartment; bachelor or business woman; reasonable. Schuyler 92-6.

82D, 70 WEST.—Back parlor; private bath; attractive small rooms; reasonable; board optional.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, attractively furnished rooms; front parlor, connecting bedroom; moderate.

84TH, 14 WEST.—Attractively furnished large rooms; every convenience; quiet, homelike; telephone; reasonable.

84th St., 269 West, Two Doors from Broadway.—One and two large rooms, suites, with kitchenette; gas, laundry and maid service included; $2 to $7 weekly; immediate possession; also other apartments; inquire all day.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large second-story front room; lavatory; smaller room, suitable two; private house; telephone.

85TH, 208 WEST.—Artistic home surroundings; women only; references. Barcus, 3558 Schuyler.

86TH, 302 WEST.—First floor room; southern exposure; select neighborhood; telephone; references.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Attractive, warm rooms, handsomely furnished, private house; gentlemen or man and wife, block from subway station and Riverside; breakfast optional; references.

93D ST., 2,403 Broadway, (The Bleiheim.)—Double, well-furnished room; one, two gentlemen; elevator; every convenience. Purdy, 3677 River.

93D ST., 107 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; southern exposure; private bath; $8.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large desirable room; private bath; quiet surroundings; owner; references.

96TH ST., 139 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; running water; telephone; private residence; family of two.

96TH ST., 244 WEST, (Corner B'way.)—Outside room; running water, electricity. 4574 Riverside. Butters.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Unusually attractive, newly furnished rooms; warm, sunny; bath, electricity; every convenience; exclusive and quiet; private house.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; every convenience; private house.

104TH, 128 WEST.—Private house; front parlor, furnished, unfurnished; suitable studio, club meetings; also bedroom, suitable two. Riverside 5824.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

107TH ST., 201 WEST.—Double and single room; electricity; elevator; $5, $3.50; Subway. Jenkins.

112TH ST., 526 WEST.—Attractive furnished room; electricity; telephone; Broadway Subway; reasonable. Macdonald.

113TH, 523 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, homelike rooms, single, double; private house; reasonable.

115TH, 419 WEST, (Columbia University.)—Light, outside room; bath; electricity, telephone, elevator. Lyman.

115TH ST., 419 WEST.—Furnished front room; modern conveniences; Broadway Subway; electricity. Gatch.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; conveniences; opposite Columbia College; references. Apt. 45.

118TH, 400 WEST. (Apt. 41.)—Neatly furnished rooms; elevator, electricity, shower.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Large front room; also single room Grant.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Large, attractive room; high class elevator apartment; phone, electricity, shower; practically private bath; no other roomers; near Columbia; subway. Apartment 2 M.

121ST ST., 519. (opposite Columbia University.)—Attractive rooms, elevator, steam heat, electricity, gas, parlor for callers; prices $2.50 to $6. Mrs. M. S. Young.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive single, double rooms. Apply directly Apartment 3d.

123D ST., 150 WEST.—Large, sunny room, dressing room attached; near Subway and elevated.

184TH ST., 601 WEST.—Outside room; quiet place for permanent, well-bred tenant. Apartment 5D.

AMSTERDAM AV., 1,124.—Desirable room; electricity; shower; Broadway Subway; student preferred. Elken.

BROADWAY, 2,783, (107th.)—Choice, sunny room; refined environments; elevator, telephone. Apt. 6 S.

CONVENT AV., 425, (Washington Heights.)—Large, medium rooms; private residence; telephone; service.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, (141st St., Convent Av.)—Dainty suite; dressing room; $6.50; private residence.

THE BROZTELL,
5th Av., 27th St.
Room and bath, $1, $1.50, $2 and upward per day; special rates for permanents.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 88, (Washington Square Section.)—Desirable room; private apartment; refined surroundings.

Brooklyn.

FRANKLIN ARMS.
Brooklyn's newest Apartment Hotel; 2 minutes from Brooklyn Bridge; 10 minutes from City Hall and Wall Street, Manhattan. Rooms single or en suite, with or without private bath. Telephone in every room; elegant mahogany furniture, beautiful rugs. Very moderate rates. Dining room, American plan. Frank L. Ferguson, 66 Orange St.

WILLOW ST., 76, (Heights.)—Large, comfortable room, with private family; adjacent Bridge and Subway; $4. Telephone 6865 Main.

Help Wanted Female

AN EDUCATED WOMAN, over 25, will be given an opportunity by old reliable house, permanent and profitable employment; high school or college preferred; guarantee and commission. Ryan, 156 Fifth Av.

CAPABLE MAN, FAMILIAR WITH THE MOVING-PICTURE OR FILM MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, TO TAKE CHARGE OF MARKETING AND BOOKING OF FILMS; FINE OPPORTUNITY AND GOOD SALARY TO RIGHT MAN. ADDRESS FILM, T 108 TIMES.

DRESSMAKING MANAGER FOR A GREAT DEPARTMENT STORE.

ONE OF THE GREAT STORES OF NEW YORK WHICH NOW HAS A DRESSMAKING BUSINESS OF PECULIARLY FINE AND EXCLUSIVE CHARACTER REQUIRES A WOMAN TO BUY FOR AND MANAGE THIS DEPARTMENT.
SHE MUST HAVE EXCEPTIONAL QUALIFICATIONS, BE A CREATOR AND KEEN JUDGE OF STYLES, BE EXPERIENCED IN WORKROOM MANAGEMENT. HAVE AN AGREEABLE PERSONALITY, BE ABLE TO SERVE AND SATISFY MANY OF THE MOST CRITICAL AND FASHIONABLE WOMEN, AND TO SELECT FOR THEM IN PARIS THE MODEL THAT WILL SELL IN NEW YORK.
FEW POSITIONS IN AMERICA OFFER THE OPPORTUNITIES OF THIS ONE THE SALARY WILL BE LIBERAL AND PROGRESSIVE. APPLICATIONS SHOULD GIVE FULL DETAILS AND WILL BE HELD IN CONFIDENCE. LETTERS WILL BE RETURNED IF REQUESTED. ADDRESS DRESSMAKING, BOX T 66 TIMES.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
25
YOUNG GIRLS
TO SERVE AS INSPECTORS,
16 to 18 years of age.
MUST BRING WORKING PAPERS.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
25
YOUNG GIRLS,
16 to 18 years of age,
FOR LIGHT WORK.
MUST BRING WORKING PAPERS.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. Side.

NURSE.—White, for two-year-old girl; must have personal city reference. Call between 9 and 10 o'clock mornings and after 7:30 o'clock evenings, 318 West 100th St.

YOUNG WOMAN to read aloud evenings; 8 to 11. Apply Monday after 12. M. Rogers, 225 West 69th St.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities V. M. Wheat, Director

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months for $5 and upward.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc.,
345 Broadway, at Leonard St. Tel. 5408
356 Broadway, at 23d St. Franklin
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Tel. 6358 Cortlandt.

A Big Sale—Desks, chairs, tables, filing cabinets, hat trees, telephone booths, wardrobes, oak and mahogany. Quick & McKenna, 6 Reade St.

SIXTY TYPEWRITERS.
Costing $100 each new, now $5 and up. Selling out store. 398 Broadway.

For Sale.—Two Singer Reeding, four Durbrow & Hearne Lining machines. M 27 Times.

Purchase and Exchange.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 469 6th Av., between 28th and 29th Sts.
Established 18 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.
Big bargains in unredeemed pledges.

A. S. Borg, 146 West 23d St.; highest prices for diamonds, platinum, old gold, silver, old teeth, pawn tickets; 25 to 50 per cent. for Provident tickets.

Absolutely highest price paid for old sealskin, Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. M. Naftal, 60 West 45th St., New York.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 118 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Schools.

Dancing.

Modern dances taught by experienced professional. 71 West 45th St. 1707 Bryant.

Help Wanted, Male

BOOK BUYER AND MANAGER FOR A GREAT DEPARTMENT STORE.

A NEW YORK DEPARTMENT STORE WHICH NOW HAS A BOOK BUSINESS EQUALED BY ONLY TWO OTHERS IN THE CITY REQUIRES A BUYER AND MANAGER FOR THIS DEPARTMENT. HE MUST BE A MAN WITH EXPERIENCE OF THE HIGHEST TYPE. HE MUST NOT ONLY KNOW BOOKS BUT ALSO HOW TO MERCHANDISE THEM. HE MUST BE ABLE TO FILL A LARGE POSITION AND MAKE IT STILL LARGER.
FOR SUCH A MAN THE OPPORTUNITY IS EXCEPTIONAL AND THE SALARY WILL BE LIBERAL AND PROGRESSIVE. APPLICATIONS WILL BE TREATED IN FULL CONFIDENCE AND LETTERS RETURNED IF REQUESTED. ADDRESS BOOKS, T 67 TIMES.

BOOKMEN can make quick money selling to their old customers "THE STORY OF MUSIC," just off the press; a short set, making an instantaneous appeal to cultured people. Irving Squire, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

NON-UNION GLASSWORKERS WANTED at the Federal Glass Company, Columbus, Ohio; blown tumbler blowers and gatherers, machine pressers, and gatherers for tableware, &c.; good wages guaranteed; former employes on a strike for union recognition; write or wire for particulars.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.

A live man is offered an exceptional opportunity with a well-known Real Estate concern. Call between 9 and 10:30 A. M., Fourth floor, 299 Madison Av.

SALESMEN for the oldest and largest health and accident insurance company; over $12,000,000 paid in claims; highest commission and steady position; quick promotion and weekly drawing account to capable men. Apply all week during forenoon, Manager, Room 20, 217 West 125th St., New York City.

SALESMEN.—Energetic men of good appearance, over 40, to sell patented household article direct from our factory to consumer; with the help of our selling plan, eliminating canvassing, you can earn big money steady all year round; commission. Ask for Mr. Schoenfeld, 58 West 15th St., first floor.

SALESMEN WANTED—No experience required; earn good wages while you learn; position assured; write (or call) for particulars. Address National Salesmen's Training Ass'n, 1,001 C, Candler Bldg., Times Square, New York

SALESMEN.—For monthly premium department of largest, oldest, and strongest accident and health company; $15,000,000 paid claims; highest commissions; advances made good men. Schuyler, 1,133 Broadway.

SALESMAN, experienced, for high grade sweaters as side line for retail trade. Apply by letter only, giving reference and experience; commission basis. F. S., 58 Walton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN wanted for retail city office trade; applicant must state clearly age, experience, present position, salary. C 84 Times Downtown.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY.—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States or men who have legally declared their intention to become citizens, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 23 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 102 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities V. M. Wheat, Director

Situations Wanted

Female.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Girl, good character; bright, accurate, punctual; small salary. Miss Polstein, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 660 East N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced trial balance, controlling accounts, modern methods; typist; $11. B 38 Times.

BOOKKEEPER; knowledge stenography; 3 years' experience; best references. J. W., T 92 Times.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, young woman, willing and obliging; excellent references; wages $30. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 8136.

DAY'S WORK.—Strong woman, go out washing and ironing. Mrs. Dykeman, 164 East 127th St.

DAY'S WORK.—Laundresses,

NEW FIRE BOXES TO END MONOPOLY

Telegraph Bureau Invention Given to the City, Commissioner Johnson Reports.

EXPECTS A GREAT SAVING

Many of the Old Boxes Unreliable, He Says, in Urging City to Let Contract for 2,000.

Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson announced yesterday that, after work extending over two years, Leonard Day, Chief of the Fire Alarm Telegraph Bureau, and E. A. Faller, telegraph expert of the Fire Department, had devised a fire alarm box which would give the city the advantage of a choice in selection. The inventors of the new system have dedicated these boxes to the use of New York City without royalty, and it is expected that the cost of each box under competitive bidding will not exceed $45. The price of fire-alarm boxes during the past several years under competitive bidding has run from $75 to $175 each. The average price has been $125 for every box installed.

The Fire Department experts have finished their new device just in time to meet the needs of the city, according to the Commissioner, as only 6 per cent. of the boxes in use are modern, while many are unsafe and even dangerous. In view of the fact that the new fire alarm telegraph system, which is contemplated, will require the installation of 15,000 new boxes in the next five years, it is estimated that the saving to the city will be in round numbers $1,200,000.

During the administration of Mr. Johnson more than $1,000,000 worth of construction work has been done, including underground cables, which for the first time have been installed in a systematic manner as part of a complete scheme for all boroughs.

Through searches in the Patent Office, Chief Day and Mr. Faller determined that in 1913 a sufficient number of patents would expire to enable them to construct a non-infringing fire-alarm box which would be in all substantial respects the same as the non-interfering and successive box standard which is in use to-day throughout the United States.

However, a specification for a non-patented fire-alarm box for New York City by no means satisfies the needs of the city, according to the Commissioner. Of the present circuit mileage of nearly 4,000 miles in the fire telegraph system, but a small percentage is in a safe condition. The twenty and thirty year old wires, laid in a more or less haphazard, unprotected manner, are constantly breaking. This unsafe condition cannot be completely remedied until about $4,000,000 more is expended on fire telegraph service. The service, to be safe, should be uninterrupted and continuous, otherwise trouble is likely to occur whenever an attempt is made to send in an alarm. The present Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph, in maintaining the city's old system is obliged to send "trouble men" to find and repair breaks in the circuits at all hours of the day and night. When a break is found between two fire alarm boxes these boxes are temporarily grounded so that the earth will take the place of the broken wire until the circuit is repaired. This is now done by sending members of the bureau from box to box or test post to test post until the break is found.

In the design of the new fire alarm boxes, Day and Faller have invented a simple mechanism, which in no way alters the standard type of box, but which automatically accomplishes in case of a break what is now done by "trouble hunters."

To prevent these new features from getting into the control of a private company and thus increasing the cost of the mechanism to the city the inventors have donated the patent rights to the City of New York. For months past the new invention has been under test at the headquarters of the Fire Telegraph Bureau.

Fire Commissioner Johnson hopes that the contract now pending before the Board of Estimate for the purchase of 2,000 of these new boxes will soon be approved so that the $1,000,000 worth of newly installed underground cable may be actually thrown into service. As soon as this is done, he says, the new fire alarm posts throughout the city will immediately become available for service.

Christmas Gifts

Spoons, forks, knives and serving pieces are very appropriate for Christmas gifts. Select

1847 ROGERS BROS.

"Silver Plate that Wears"

and you will be sure of giving the silver that has been first in quality and beauty for over 65 years. Guaranteed by the world's largest makers of sterling silver and plate. Buy early while your dealer has a full line.

Sold by Leading Dealers

Scotch Cream

now being introduced to America

Great Britain's Standard Whiskey for 100 years.

Strong & Trowbridge Co.
Sole Agents, 17 Battery Place, N. Y.

MAGGI ESSENCE

It will work wonders in the domain of the kitchen and pantry. For soups, sauces, Beef Tea instantly made, and as a condiment for Fish, Meats, Fowl, Game, Ragouts, Stews, &c., it is incomparable.

Comes in liquid form. Once used you would as soon go without salt or pepper. IT IS A DAINTY ARTICLE FOR DAINTY PEOPLE. Sold by all first-class grocers and druggists.

MAGGI ESSENCE

CHICAGO LIMITED

Leave New York 2 P. M. Arrive Chicago 2 P. M. via Lackawanna—Michigan Central.

Lackawanna Railroad

All-Steel Electric Lighted Sleepers.

TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway Cor. Wall St.
" " Howard St.
" " 28th St.
" " 42nd St.
Brooklyn, 505 Fulton St.

FATHER ARRESTS HIS SON.

Youngster Steals Parent's Jewelry and Lives in Subway Five Days.

When Samuel Shapiro of 44 East Ninety-eighth Street marched a quaking fourteen-year-old boy into the East 104th Street Station yesterday afternoon it was to enter a charge of robbery against him. Shapiro said that the youngster had stolen his gold chain and bracelet.

"Boy," said the Lieutenant severely, "are you one of those who hang around street corners and grow up to be gunmen?"

"No," said the boy uneasily, and then, pointing to Shapiro, he explained: "I live with him. He's my father—he is."

The man grudgingly acknowledged the relationship, but said the boy was a robber for all that. He had stolen the valuables on last Monday, and had not been home since. That was robbery, and the boy David should be dealt with accordingly, argued the elder Shapiro.

"Where have you been for the last five days?" asked the Lieutenant.

"In the Subway," answered David, disappointingly.

It seemed that the Interborough had solved the high cost of living, as far as he was concerned. He had found that a small boy could ride all day undisturbed.

This reduced lodging, transportation, and amusement to a few nickels a day. It might have been a nickel a week, if he had not felt obliged to emerge from time to time for food. Out of the $20 obtained by pawning the chain and bracelet there was much left for food, and David was making one of his occasional appearances above ground when he ran into his father.

The father's attitude had no weight with the Lieutenant, who knew he had a Children's Court case before him, and recorded David, therefore, as a juvenile delinquent.

MANN AND BOUDIN DEBATE.

Big Audience Hears Them Discuss "Emancipation" of Workers.

Tom Mann, the English labor leader, and Louis B. Boudin, a well-known Socialist, had a vigorous debate yesterday afternoon in the Star Casino, Park Avenue and 107th Street. A big audience listened to them with interest.

The debate was on the question: "Resolved, that industrial action or organization is the only means to emancipate the workers from capitalism or wage slavery." Mann took the affirmative side.

In the audience were Ben Reitman, the "king of the hoboes," Alexander Berkman and other anarchists. Edwin Markman, who wrote "The Man With the Hoe," sat on the platform. William English Walling presided. Mann reviewed the history of the labor movement in England and described the strike of the English transport workers in 1911. He asserted that the workers obtained no lasting benefit from political action. When the time was ripe, he asserted, an industrial revolution would take place. The workers throughout each country would unite solidly and when they refused to work capital would turn over to them all the means of production and distribution to prevent a general tie-up of the business of the world.

Boudin, when his turn came, asserted that while trades unionism was a means to an end, political action only could abolish the capitalistic system. To try to bring this about by industrial unionism alone, he said, would be like trying to fight with the left hand alone. Political action would be the right hand in the fight. Otherwise every strike would be followed by defeat.

The audience by its applause seemed to indicate that Boudin won the debate.

SCATTER RED CROSS SEALS.

Committee Hopes to Sell 50,000,000 This Christmas.

The sale of the Red Cross Christmas seals is expected to break all records this year. The receipts will go to the anti-tuberculosis campaign as in former years Some idea of the magnitude of the sale is given by figures made public yesterday.

"This year more than 100,000,000 seals have been printed," says the committee. "If placed end to end these seals would extend nearly 2,400 miles, or practically from New York to Salt Lake City. They have been sent to more than 25,000 different agents and will be sold and handled by an army of not less than 100,000 volunteers, Millions of advertising circulars have been scattered throughout the country and so thoroughly has the advertising campaign been organized that it is doubtful if many people in the more populous States of the country will not have heard of the Red Cross seal and its mission in the prevention of tuberculosis. It is hoped that at least 50,000,000 seals may be sold this year."

This announcement was made yesterday: "A number of clothiers and dry goods companies have agreed to use the Red Cross seal on their mail matter during the holiday season. Among the former are Julius C. Bernheim, Howard C. Brokaw, Scott Browning, William R. Cordwine, Joseph Frankel, William Goldman, Henry D. Kohn, Arthur C. Levi, Leon Mann, Marcus M. Marks, William Naumburg, and J. Wener. The dry goods houses are John Daniell & Sons, Gimbel Bros. Greenhut-Siegal Cooper Company, H. C. F. Koch & Co., James McCreery & Co., O'Neill-Adams Company, Saks & Co., Simpson Crawford Company, and John Wanamaker."

Wagner Night at Metropolitan.

A Wagner programme was given at the concert in the Metropolitan Opera House last night under the direction of Richard Hageman. The soloists were Mme. Olive Fremstad, Jacques Urlus, and Carl Braun. Mme. Fremstad sang "Dich, Theure Halle" from "Tannhäuser," and the Liebestod from "Tristan und Isolde," while Mr. Urlus was heard in Lohengrin's Narrative and the Prize Song from "Die Meistersinger." Mr. Braun gave the aria, "Die Frist ist um" from "The Flying Dutchman." The orchestra played the overture to "Rienzi," the prelude to "Die Meistersinger," the Entrance of the Gods into Walhalla from "Das Rheingold," and the Kaiser Marsch.

Mock Session of Flushing Trustees.

Eight of the surviving members of the last Board of Trustees of the Village of Flushing who were legislated out of office in the New York City consolidation will hold a mock meeting at the residence of James A. MacDonald at 127 Jamaica Avenue, Flushing, on Wednesday evening. Just what they intend to do is kept a secret. Judge Clinton B. Smith, who was clerk of the last board, has issued the call for the meeting. Judge Smith, it is understood, has prepared reports showing what the Trustees would do now if they had power. Mr. MacDonald is one of the wealthiest residents of Flushing.

WILL TEACH THRIFT TO PARK SQUIRRELS

Bill Snyder's Trained Pete Will Act as Mentor and Guide.

NEW SHEEP TENDER REVOLTS

Central Park and the Zoological Garden Lure Thousands of Visitors on Mild Winter Day.

The mild weather of yesterday lured thousands of visitors to the zoological park in the Bronx and to the menagerie in Central Park. There were so many visitors to the lion house in Central Park, where Helen and her cubs are the attraction, that Bill Snyder, head keeper, had to call upon some of his force to keep the crowd moving. The air was so warm that the outside cages were opened and the lions and tigers were turned into them. Leo kept up a continual roaring and Snyder spent much of the afternoon watching him.

"Pure gladness," commented the sentimental keeper.

"Remarkable weather for this time of the year and very bad weather for some of the animals," continued Snyder. "The polar bear was nearly prostrated with the heat and I had to have a keeper pour cold water over him for an hour this morning. The angora goats also find it most unpleasant in their overcoats and the arctic goose is developing melancholia. I believe that unless there is a drop in the temperature the goose will develop suicidal mania."

There was one in the park yesterday who was not touched by the Spirit of Spring. It was Patrick Keenan, veteran keeper of the monkeys. Since the retirement of James Conway, the park shepherd, Keenan has been detailed by Snyder as keeper of the sheepfold. The old man bitterly resents being made "nurse for a lot of woolly devils" and is almost homesick for his simian charges. He finishes his work as early as possible every afternoon and hurries back to the monkey house. Keenan is sure Bob Hurton, his successor, won't give the monkeys proper care. Babe has a cold that worries him continually and he is afraid that Gimp, an African monkey with a face like mahogany in disposition, will be handled roughly. His fears have increased a hundredfold since Saturday when he overheard one of the keepers say that Gimp ought to "have his block knocked off."

So, in a state of unrest Keenan journeys from the sheepfold to the monkey house. To add to his sorrow the monkeys now refuse to recognize their old friend. They seem to know that Keenan has transferred his attentions to other animals. Babe would not shake hands with him yesterday afternoon, although the old keeper stood in front of her cage for half an hour. Pete, a tailless monkey, also refused to welcome him. Both of these were Keenan's particular friends, but cup or no cup ran over and he sought Bill Snyder.

"Bill," he said, plaintively, "put me back in the monkey house. I don't belong in the sheepfold. Sheep? What do I know about sheep? I know that one of them once followed a little girl named Mary when she went to school and I know that sheep give wool if one is expert enough to keep them still while it is being cut. Monkeys are more in my line. I know about monkeys and I understand them. They are all my friends until I went up to the sheepfold, and now they are turning against me. Bill, sheep are the most pesky critters that I have had to do with. One old ram has taken a dislike to me and twice has knocked me over when I was not looking. Two of his friends have followed this up by knocking against me as they passed and throwing me down. Bill, I am a monkey keeper and not a sheep herder."

Snyder, with the confidence that comes to one who has made a lifelong study of wild animals, is now trying an experiment to prove that animals have ways of communicating with others. Snyder has sent Pete, the pet trained squirrel, to tell the other squirrels that the weather is deceptive and they must store up food for the coming cold months. The squirrels neglected to do this last Winter and in consequence when the cold weather came the park authorities had to scatter nuts about the park to keep them from starving.

It was Andy Smith, the veteran park policeman, who caused the experiment to be made. He doubts the truth of some of Snyder's stories, but not that told Smith that animals "had thoughts" and that they communicated them to each other. He referred to the achievements of Pete. Smith listened with respectful attention and when Snyder stopped talking he walked away shaking his head. This action aroused Snyder.

Snyder at once muzzled Pete and for three days he made the little animal carry peanuts from a shelf and deposit them in a box fastened to the wall of the hay house. When he had sufficient confidence in Pete he removed the muzzle and for two days more he kept the squirrel spending most of his time toting peanuts from the shelf to the box. Snyder asserts that during that time the squirrel ate only four nuts.

When Synder became convinced that Pete was letter perfect he released his pet. "Go show them how to be industrious and prepare for the Winter," Pete gravely told his pet as he liberated him.

"Pete is now out in the park showing the other squirrels the necessity for thrift," said Snyder, as he took his seat in the hay house yesterday afternoon. "Of course, it may be that he will not find enough nuts to make the demonstration successful. It was only yesterday that I sighted Pete accompanied by a big gray squirrel climbing a tree over near the pond. Both were carrying nuts and Pete was leading the way. I'll bet he was teaching the big one a lesson. Sure I believe that it is possible. I have seen so many wonderful things among the animals that I am beginning to believe that nothing is impossible."

Policeman Smith was asked about the experiment: "Oh," he said, "Snyder is a good fellow but he is like his squirrel friend; he can't keep on the ground. He climbs trees."

To Help 'Heights' Hospital Campaign

To assist in the raising of $150,000 for the Washington Heights Hospital, the hundreds of workers will this week endeavor to arouse more interest by appealing direct to those living in the hospital district. Up to Saturday night $80,150 had been raised. On Wednesday afternoon the receipts of the Hamilton Theatre, 146th Street and Broadway, will be turned over to the fund. The theatre will be opened at noon and a continuous show will be given.

$20 Will Buy Our Regular $25 to $40 Values

A determination to reduce our stock of woolens has induced us to make the most sweeping reduction in our history.

Suit or Overcoat to Measure

Regular $40 Materials Reduced to $20
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187 suitings and 29 overcoat patterns. This week only.

Broadway & Ninth Street

Arnheim

GUARDS FOR MISS LAW.

Flier Feared Disturbance Because Wireless Test Was Not Made.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, Dec. 14.—As a result of a misunderstanding between Ruth Rodman Law, the aviator, and Baesler & Herold, managers of the aviation meet here, the former appeared upon the field yesterday accompanied by a guard of ten Deputy Sheriffs. It had been widely advertised that a test of the Sanandres wireless telegraphy would be made from an aeroplane. A thousand Italians went out to the field to see the test of their countryman's invention. When Miss Law heard there was to be no test she feared the anger of the crowd, and so obtained protection.

"The wireless apparatus was to have been put on a Bleriot monoplane, but nothing has been done about it," she told Sheriff R. N. Heath. "The managers have asked me to carry up the machine, but as my contract only calls for regular flights I have refused. I am afraid the Italians may become wrought up over my refusal and attack my biplane."

After a late afternoon flight by Miss Law the crowd, hearing that there was to be no wireless test, rushed out upon the field. Miss Law explained that her contract with Baesler & Herold ended on Thursday, but she would willingly oblige the crowd by making another flight if protected. The deputies guaranteed protection, and the crowd cheered as she took to the air.

After the flight Sanandres, the inventor, mounted a box and in Italian excitedly explained why the experiment had not been given. The inventor said that some Americans had planned to spoil the demonstration because he was an Italian.

Charles Herold, one of the managers of the aviation field, said that Sanandres was solely to blame for the failure of the aeroplane wireless test.

"We had a Bleriot monoplane all ready for the flight, but Sanadres failed to show up in time to prepare the apparatus for use," said Herold. "This wireless telegraphy matter was no concern of ours, but we had the machines ready for use. The expert who was to connect the apparatus to the monoplane failed to show up, too."

PRAISE UTILITIES BOARDS.

Bankers Say Companies Are Fairly Treated by Them.

Twenty-four States are now equipped with public service commissions, in one form or another, and of this number nine were established this year. In this total are not included railroad and warehouse commissions, which have powers of regulation over steam railroads alone, and municipal or corporation commissions, which have frequently the same functions as the public utility commissions.

In commenting on the growth of State direction of utility companies the banking house of E. W. Clark & Co., of Philadelphia, says that the commissions are usually fair and reasonable and do not impose unnecessary hardships on the companies.

"As a rule, the commissions are made up of representative citizens whose object is to administer the laws regulating public service corporations in a manner which, to them, seems most efficient and most equitable," says a letter sent out by the bankers, "both from the standpoint of the corporation and the general public. Of course, not all and, in fact, very few of the Comissioners had any knowledge whatever of the operation and management of public utilities at the time of their appointment.

"This, however, is a situation with which the utilities corporation must cope until such time as there shall come to the Commissioners, through long service, knowledge of the business in which they are engaged. And during the 'period of learning' the training the Commissioners will be getting must be, in a large measure, at the expense of the utilities. The majority of Commissioners so far appointed have represented the highest type of citizenship in their respective States. These Commissioners are well paid, as far as salaries are concerned, and for this reason there have been drafted into the service men who are of high personal qualifications. No local prejudices are permitted to interfere with the decisions of such men and there is very little possibility of such tactics as are sometimes employed by Councilmen and other city officials in 'holding up' corporations for graft for the 'killing' of obnoxious legislation.

"While the commissions have been in operation for only a few years, enough has been gleaned from their decisions to warrant the assertion that they will eventually work out to the benefit of both the corporations and the public. True, there have been some radical decisions which have not met favor with the companies affected, but there have also been others which have shown a tendency on the part of the Commissioners to deal fairly with the corporations and consider their interests in just as important a light as they do the welfare of the general public.

"It is to the interest of the utilities corporations and the public that most of the commissions have supervision over the issuance of new securities. To the scrupulous operator this provision is not restrictive. Securities having the indorsement of a State commission are naturally much easier to sell and they represent an added protection to the investor."

New Beth Israel Directors.

The Beth Israel Hospital has added to its Directorate these men: Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, Leon Kamalky, Harris Wolff, Emanuel Neuman, Abraham Bijur, Milton D. Einstein and Joseph Ravitch. The building fund now consists of $200,000 in cash and $200,000 in unpaid subscriptions. It is thought use of the money will be made soon in extensive additions to the plant.

Gifts for Men

BEEN thinking about men you want to remember at Christmas? Then think of us, too. For ours are men's stores full of things that delight men. Here is a suggestion—a handsome necktie is always welcomed with enthusiasm—and in Wallach Stores you will find

Neckwear at 50c

that looks as though its price was $2.50 or $3.00.

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Quality Never Varies

DIPHTHERIA CLOSES NASSAU HOSPITAL

One Patient Conveys the Disease to Another and Ten Nurses Are Inoculated.

52 INMATES IN DANGER

Italian Supposed to Have Been Suffering from Typhoid Fever Had Post-Diphtheretic Paralysis.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Dec. 14.—The Nassau Hospital was put under quarantine to-day by order of Dr. Guy Cleghorn, the Public Health Officer of the Village of Mineola, owing to an outbreak of diphtheria among the patients which has spread to the nurses of the institution.

On Saturday, Dec. 6, Carmine Capabianco, 19 years old, was brought to the hospital from Glencove suffering from an ailment that had been diagnosed as typhoid fever. Four days later the patient developed post-diphtheretic paralysis and he was removed to the Kingston Avenue Hospital in Brooklyn, as there was no isolation ward in the Nassau Hospital.

After Capabianco had been taken away, Elizabeth Simondson, his nurse, was examined by the doctors, and she was found to have symptoms of diphtheria. Another patient, Dennis Healey, who had been in the hospital eighteen months and occupied the cot next to the Italian, contracted the disease also. His condition is serious.

Dr. Cleghorn then examined the other nurses in the hospital and discovered that while nine of them had the germs of diphtheria in their systems they did not exhibit any clinical signs of the disease; that is, they did not have an abnormal temperature or feel ill. They have been isolated in what is known as the annex or Vanderbilt ward, and will stay there under observation until all danger of their communicating the disease has disappeared.

The Nassau Hospital has fifty-two patients and thirty nurses. As ten of the nurses have been isolated the rest will have to do double duty. The persons of wealth living in the vicinity of this village who support the hospital have desired for a long time an isolation ward to meet such cases as that of Carmine Capobianco, but the Board of Governors has put the matter off, it is said.

Among the patrons of the Nassau Hospital are: Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, August Belmont, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, and other persons prominent in the Long Island Summer colony. The hospital has depended for the most part upon these wealthy residents for support.

Lack of funds has always been a source of embarrassment to the hospital, and has led to serious differences of opinion in its management and administration. William K. Vanderbilt gave the money for two new wings for the institution. This made necessary the employment of additional nurses, and to accommodate them a new brick building was constructed.

HIPPODROME

6th Av., 43d, 44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8. 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Thrills.

A—M—E—R—I—C—A

Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer Through Panama Canal.

WINTER GARDEN To-morrow 2:30.
2D EDITION. The Pleasure Seekers All-Star Cast.
Tickets all agencies. Box office prices.

FAREWELL OF FORBES-ROBERTSON — LAST WEEKS

TO-NIGHT AT 8
First Time in America: OTHELLO (with GERTRUDE ELLIOTT) at the SHUBERT THEA., 44th W. of B'way
Tues. Eve.....Othello
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$1.50 to 25c. Sch'ls & gen'l public.
Wed. Eve.....Mice and Men
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Sat. Mat.....Othello
Sat. Eve.....Light That Failed

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LEW FIELDS.....Proprietor
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LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. HIGH JINKS

Maxine Elliott's 39th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
The Big, Wholesome Success.
The Things That Count
Goes to Playhouse Next Monday

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
HOP O' MY THUMB with DE WOLF HOPPER

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
LAST 8 TIMES THE FAMILY CUPBOARD
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Booth Thes., 45th, w. of B'way. Thurs. Sat. 2:30 Evenings 8:45. "Prunella" With Music
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"MOST EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL PRODUCTION IN MANY YEARS."—Vogue.

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Funniest Musical Hit on Earth

39TH ST. THEATRE, Near Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. AT BAY Wed. Mat. $1.50.

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ALEXANDRA CARLISLE in The MARRIAGE GAME.

PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS
39th St., nr B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats Wed&Sat. 2:20
Five Sensational One-Act Plays.
"EN DESHABILLE." "HARI-KARI." "THE BLACK MASK." "THE BRIDE." "RUSSIA."

Heard in The Lobby: "I never had so many laughs and thrills in one night before—it's wonderful."

48th St. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS. TO-DAY Mat., Thurs. $1.50

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Matinee Wed. & Sat., 2:20. Laurette Taylor "Peg o' My Heart."

Royal 1 block from 149th St. & 3d Av. Evs. 8:15. Wed. Mat., 25c & 50c. BABY MINE

PIANOLA RECITAL

at AEOLIAN HALL
29 West 42d Street.
Monday Afternoon, Dec. 15 at 3 P. M.
Admission Without Charge

CHOPIN PROGRAMME
MR. GERARD CHATFIELD, Soloist at the Pianola.
MR. WILLIS ALLING, Pianist, Assisting Artist.
MR. DION W. KENNEDY, at the Organ.

1. Sonata, Op. 58.
Allegro maestoso.
Scherzo.
Largo.
Finale.
The Pianola.

2. Two Preludes.
Op. 28, No. 20, C Minor.
Op. 28, No. 21, B Flat.
The Organ.

3. Etudes, Op. 25, No. 11, A Minor.
No. 3, Key F.
No. 5, G Flat.
The Pianola.

4. Concerto, Op. 21, F Minor (Two Pianos.)
First Movement, Maestoso.
Second Movement, Larghetto.
Mr. Chatfield, First Piano, (Pianola.)
Mr. Alling, Second Piano.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
To-night at 8. Boris Godunoff, Ober, Braslau, Duchene; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola, Bada, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 8. (Double Bill). Cav. Rusticana, Destinn, Duchene; Cristalli, Gilly; foll'd by Pagliacci. Bori; Caruso, Amato. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Case; Gorita, Wells, Jorn, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Caruso, Scotti, Pini-Corsi. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 1:30. Walkuere. Gadski, Fremstad, Matzenauer; Urlus, Braun, Rusadiel. Cond., Herts.
Next Mon. at 8. Magic Flute. Gadski, Hempel, Alten; Jorn, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Griswold. Cond., Hertz.

Fri. Aft., Dec. 26, at 2:30. Pop. Prices. Holiday Matinee. Haensel und Gretel. Prices from 50c to $2.50. Seat Sale Wed., Dec. 17.
Sat., Dec. 27, at 8. Spec'l Prs. to $4. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato. Seat Sale Dec. 18
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. WITHIN THE LAW with JANE COWL as Mary Turner.

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THE MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS with ADOLF PHILIPP. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15

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HARLEM 125th St. 7th Av. OPERA HOUSE. — Stock Co. in "PIERRE OF THE PLAINS." Daily Mat. 10-25. Ev. 15-50c.

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Last 6 Nights—Last 2 Mats.
WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER
***TUES., DEC. 23d—Seats Thursday.
FRANCES STARR in THE SECRET.
REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. LAST WEEK
The Temperamental Journey
with LEO DITRICHSTEIN.

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5TH AVE. B'way and 28th St. Daily 1:45 and 7:45. Nights reserved seats in Orch. and Balcony, 50c.
FRITZI SCHEFF, Empire Comedy Four, Bert Fremin & Alice Els, Mary Elizabeth, 8 others.
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A classy potpourri of vaudeville and photo plays. Biggest in Vaudeville at Littlest Prices. 12 BIG ACTS

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TO-NIGHT
AT CARNEGIE HALL AT 8:15.
DR. MONTESSORI
Seats 50c., 75c., $1 and a few at $1.50.
Order by Phone, 3102 Columbus, and be sure of a Seat.

WEBER'S THEATRE, B'way, 29th St. Daily, 2, 4, 7 & 9 P. M. 25c
The White Slave Movie, "TRAFFIC IN SOULS"
BEGINNING NEXT SUNDAY
Dec. 21 ALSO AT THE Republic THEATRE, 42D ST
DAVID BELASCO SOLE LESSEE.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
Next Thurs. Evg., 8:15. Next Fri. Aft., 2:30. Bach, Beethoven, Liszt, Rimsky—Korsakow.
CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

Carnegie Hall, Wed. Eve., Dec. 17, at 8:30.
THE MESSIAH By Columbia University Festival Chorus
Soloists: MME. JOMELLI, MME. ROSTWHY, ORVILLE HARROLD, WILLIAM HINSHAW. Walter Henry Hall Conductor. Tickets 50c. to $2.00 at Box Office and Sutorius & Co., Mgrs., 1 West 34th St.

Belasco Theatre. This Afternoon at 3:30.
BARRERE ENSEMBLE
of Wind Instruments. Fifth Season.
Assisted by Caroline Beebe, Pianist.
Seats 50 cts. to $2, at Box Office.
Direction of C. A. Bamman. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL. To-morrow (Tues.) Aft. at 3. PIANO RECITAL.
HAROLD HENRY
Seats 50 cts. to $1.50. Baldwin Piano Used.

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Nights at 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2.
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Dancing & High Class Cabaret Teas 3 to 6:30
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HAMMERSTEIN'S. Lillian Lorraine, Sam Mann & Co., Anna Held's Daughter, 14 oths. & The White Slave Traffic Movie.

MURRAY HILL Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. BURLESQUE. ROBIE'S BEAUTY SHOW.

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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42nd St.
Evs. 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mats. 2:15. Extra Mats., Christmas & New Year's.
THE LIBERTY TO LAUGH IS DENIED TO NO ONE!
KLAW & ERLANGER present
THE MIRTHFUL MUSICAL COMEDY MASTERPIECE

Don't wait for Christmas to come! Christmas is already here in "The Little Cafe," which overflows with the spirit of the festive season. There's the best kind of present for everybody—a holiday feast for eye and ear, with wreaths of smiles that brighten life and keep youthful memories evergreen!

A Night Passed Away at "The Little Cafe" Is Really a Joyous Holiday!

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, TANTE by C. Haddon Chambers after the novel.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Next Mon. Night. Seats Today.
WM. H. CRANE AND DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
With AMELIA BINGHAM and PATRICIA COLLINGE in "THE NEW HENRIETTA"

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'y. 8:20 P.M. Matinees Thurs. & Sat.
Last Week at This Theatre. Moves Next Monday to the Gaiety.
A PLAY WORTH WHILE. "There are yet to be seen talent, beauty and technical skill combined as they are in the case of MISS FERGUSON and have never been in any other actress since the priceless possession of youth."—N. Y. Sun.
ELSIE FERGUSON
In Wm. HURLBUT'S The Strange Woman
New Comedy. Xmas Night. Seats Next Thurs.
MISS BILLIE BURKE IN THE LAND OF PROMISE

LYCEUM THEATRE.....SPECIAL
TO-DAY (Monday) Mat., 2:15 — THE STAGE SOCIETY OF N. Y. will present the comedy in 4 acts by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
"The Casilis Engagement"
Cast incl. Rosalind Ivan, Annie Esmond, Augusta Haviland, Kathleen McPherson, Dorothy Hahner, Mrs. Thos. A. Wise, Caree Clarke, Wm. Evelis, Frank Lacy, Wm. J. O'Neil, H. E. Prichard, Dorothy Sutton, Arthur J. Wood, Edwin R. Wolfe.
Followed by LADY CONSTANCE STEWART-RICHARDSON.
Proceeds Donated to Actors' Fund.

FULTON, 46 St., W. of B'way. Ev. at 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT. & XMAS at 2:20.

The Misleading Lady
"A Whole Real of Laughter."—Alan Dale.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) Sat. & Xmas.
"WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES"
FOR THE SCOTCH
Gen. John Regan
DOES FOR THE IRISH—BUT MORE CLEVERLY."—N. Y. WORLD.

WALLACK'S B'y & 30th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed., Sat., Xmas, N. Yr's. 2:25.
A Great Actor in a Thrilling Play.